

Polish airliner hijacked to Munich

MUNICH (R) — A Polish airliner hijacked on a flight from Budapest to Warsaw landed at Munich airport Wednesday night, West German police said. Police said two hijackers who seized the plane gave themselves up a few minutes after the LOT airlines Dusseldorf-18 touched down at 1954 GMT. Their nationality was not immediately disclosed. Police said they used weapons to take over the plane, which carried 65 passengers. They gave no other details. The passengers were taken to a closed-off section of the airport away from reporters, they said. The number of crew aboard the plane was not known because they stayed aboard after it landed.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

**DON'T FORGET
TODAY
AND EVERY THURSDAY
YOUR COPY OF
The Jerusalem Star
JORDAN'S ENGLISH WEEKLY**

Volume 7 Number 2047

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 26-27, 1982 — DHUL QAIDA 7-8, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Palestinian children get Saudi privileges

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Wednesday ordered that children of Palestinians living in the kingdom be treated like Saudis by schools and universities, the official Saudi Press Agency said. Saudis enjoy educational privileges, including priority of admission to schools and universities and a monthly grant of 1,000 riyals (\$290) for university students. Expenses of Saudi students abroad are fully paid for by the government. The king also ordered the government to pay for the expenses of 100 Palestinians studying abroad. There are some 140,000 Palestinians in the kingdom.

Assad receives Saudi message

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Wednesday received a message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Syrian News Agency SANA reported. It said the message was delivered by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived here earlier Wednesday, but did not disclose its contents. SANA said Prince Saud conferred with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam on current Arab developments, including the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Cairo frees 244

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Wednesday released 244 people detained last October after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, the Middle East News Agency reported. It brings to 1,017 detainees freed by President Hosni Mubarak. Some 2,000 people were reported to have been detained under emergency laws after the assassination.

Swedes search for unidentified sub

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish navy ships and aircraft searched the waters south of Stockholm Wednesday for an unidentified submarine sighted Tuesday, a defence spokeswoman said. Last week, a Swedish navy helicopter crew sighted a foreign submarine south of Stockholm, travelling with its conning tower fully visible above the water's surface. The submarine dived immediately after being observed by the helicopter crew said. Last October, a Soviet submarine ran aground inside Swedish waters close to an off-limits naval base at Karlskrona, in southern Sweden.

France, India to start uranium talks

PARIS (R) — France's atomic energy commission chief, Francois de Wissocq, will fly to New Delhi this month to start negotiations for the supply of low-enriched uranium to India's Tarapur atomic power plant, French officials said Wednesday. He will be accompanied by a team of senior officials of the External Relations Ministry and the atomic energy commission, they said.

Poles begin Black Madonna celebrations

WARSAW (R) — Poles Wednesday began celebrating the 600th anniversary of their holiest shrine with a procession through the streets of the southern city of Czestochowa, but the most wanted guest—Pope John Paul—was absent. A crowd estimated by local churchmen at over 100,000 marched behind religious banners three kilometres from the cathedral to the Jasna Gora Monastery, home of the Black Madonna icon. Pope John Paul had wanted to return to his homeland to attend the ceremonies, but the planned trip was postponed after consultations with the martial law authorities, who preferred to put it off until next year. More than 200,000 people are expected to gather at the monastery Thursday, which marks the 600th anniversary of its foundation. Polish Prime Minister Jozef Pielarski will celebrate mass from the walls.

Hussein to lead summit delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will head the Jordanian delegation to the Arab summit scheduled for early next month in Fez, Morocco, the Agency France Presse (AFP) quoted reliable sources as saying here Wednesday.

King Hussein noted in a recent speech that top level delegations should attend the summit to shoulder their responsibilities concerning the "delicate situations the Arab World is experiencing."

The Jordanian News Agency Petra said Wednesday that Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem is due in Rabat from Niamey Friday to head Jordan's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meeting which will be held at the Moroccan city of Mohammadia on Saturday.

Mr. Qasem is now in the Niger capital attending the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference which started on Aug. 22.

Reports from Rabat say that all preparations have been made for holding the Arab foreign ministers meeting and several Arab League officials are already in the Moroccan capital for final arrangements.

Saud delivers Fahd message to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Wednesday Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal who conveyed to the King a message from King Fahd.

The message dealt with the latest developments in the Arab situation and the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco.

Prince Faisal arrived in Amman earlier Wednesday for a brief visit to Jordan. He was met at the airport by Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Jordan and Foreign Ministry officials.

Later, in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Prince Saud said that the Arab Nation's "struggle is at present passing through a very critical stage."

Prince Saud, who was speaking shortly before departure at Amman Airport, said that the message he delivered to King Hussein from King Fahd dealt with current developments and coordination of Arab efforts to confront the future stage.

He said his current tour of Arab capitals is designed to bring closer Arab countries' views before the convening of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Seeing off Prince Saud upon his departure were Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim, the Saudi charge d'affaires, embassy staff and Jordanian Foreign Ministry officials.

Madrid may call for early elections

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo Wednesday postponed a planned visit to Denmark next month, fueling speculation that he might call an early general election following defections from his Centrist Party in recent months.

Official sources said Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who was to travel to Denmark on Sept. 2 to seek support for Spain's entry into the European community, had put off the trip until October for internal policy reasons.

They would not say whether the cabinet would discuss early elections when it meets on Friday after a break this month.

In another sign that the holidays were over, two Civil Guards were blown up Wednesday as they tried to defuse a bomb planted by Basque guerrillas outside a bank. It was the first fatal attack in Spain in five weeks.



A Palestinian commando Wednesday kisses his daughter goodbye at Beirut Municipal Stadium before being transported to the port to board a ship bound for Syria as part of a Palestinian withdrawal from the Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

King, Kaddoumi discuss impact of Israeli invasion

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Wednesday head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political department Farouk Kaddoumi, who arrived in Amman earlier in the day for a visit to Jordan and talks with government leaders.

At the meeting, attended by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas and PLO Representative in Amman Abdul Razzak Al Yahya, the latest developments of Israel's invasion of Lebanon were discussed.

Also discussed were the invasion's impact on the region as a whole and the need for building up a unified Arab front to confront challenges and dangers facing the Arab Nation.

During the audience, King Hussein paid tribute to the PLO fighters in Lebanon for their heroism and big sacrifices against the onslaught of the Israeli forces.

"The recent developments have proved that a just and durable peace cannot be achieved unless it is based on comprehensive settlement that guarantees a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on its national soil," King Hussein said.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency Petra, Mr. Kaddoumi said the PLO would now work on the political level to gain more international recognition.

The withdrawal of PLO fighters from Beirut did not mean a change in the PLO's strategy. "We will continue as before until we return to our homeland, Palestine," he said.

"The struggle has not ended with the evacuation... but it does not have to be armed all the time," he said.

Answering a question on the PLO's future headquarters, Mr. Kaddoumi said: "We will be in all Arab countries that have agreed to be hosts of the PLO leadership."

The PLO course of action will in the future be free from "any influences and will not be affected by external pressures whatsoever," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

He also said that the PLO will attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference as it "always did in the past". The PLO in fact had called for holding an Arab summit to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and to concert Arab efforts with the purpose of confronting the common challenges.

Mr. Kaddoumi added.

Qasem addresses Islamic ministers' meeting 'Israeli massacre in Lebanon unprecedented since Nazis'

NIAMEY (Petra) — Israel's invasion of Lebanon has resulted in one of the major massacres in world history since the Nazi rule in Europe, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said here Tuesday.

Addressing the 13th Islamic foreign ministers' meeting here, Mr. Qasem said that Israeli "expansionist designs will not end with its invasion of Lebanon."

"Israel's concept of security is based on the use of force and imposition of hegemony and de facto solutions as well as occupation of Arab territory and creating buffer zones," Mr. Qasem said.

"In fact the concept of security in Israel's view means expanding the sphere of its influence and hegemony over territory extending from Pakistan in the east to Africa in the west," the minister said.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Mr. Qasem called for a speedy end to the conflict and the bloodshed and wastage of resources of both countries which are members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Jordan, he said, supports the "legitimate struggle of the people of southern Africa and joins efforts of other countries in exerting pressure on nations that support racist South Africa and to stop any assistance to that country in a bid to force the Pretoria regime to comply with international will and end its abominable racist policies."

State Department spokesman John Hughes said diplomatic talks with France were under way in the hope of averting a confrontation over the equipment, now on the docks in Le Havre.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said earlier in Los Angeles that the administration intended to enforce sanctions against companies that violated the ban.

Dresser equipment, page 7

Iraqis bombard Kharg Island

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said its armed forces bombed Kharg Island in the Gulf Wednesday, scoring direct hits on Iranian oil installations.

An Iraqi military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the raids were intended to show Iraq was serious when it threatened to destroy the oil terminal on the island.

The spokesman was quoted as saying the bombing was in response to Iranian shelling of economic installations in the southern Iraqi port of Basra and the border towns of Khanaqin and Zurbatiah farther north.

The spokesman again issued a warning to oil tankers to avoid the island, Iran's largest oil export terminal, or risk being destroyed.

He gave no details of the damage inflicted Wednesday.

Iraq earlier this month announced a military exclusion zone at the head of the Gulf and said all ships entering it were in danger of being attacked.

On Saturday, it said it would destroy the Kharg Terminal if Iran continued to shell Iraqi towns.

Iran has claimed Iraq was incapable of carrying out its threats and last Thursday denied Iraqi claims to have bombed Kharg the previous day.

Tehran Radio, monitored in London, said Wednesday Iranian President Ali Khamenei had told air force officers that Iran "can turn the Persian Gulf into a place where the enemy (Iraq) will find it impossible to survive."

"Whenever we decide, we can blast Iraqi industrial centres. If Iraq continues its attacks, we will do so," the president was quoted as saying.

Reporting on the 23-month-old Gulf war, Tehran Radio claimed Iranian forces hit Iraqi oil installations in the port of Faw and exchanged cross-border shelling with the Iraqis.

NIAMEY (R) — Mediators in the Iran-Iraq war will step up efforts in the next few days to try to end the 23-month-old conflict, the Organisation of Islamic Conference secretary-general, Habib Chatti, said Wednesday.

"Our action will pick up soon with the agreement of both parties," he told journalists during the annual OIC foreign ministers' conference here.

He said he would soon be in touch with Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, who heads the OIC's peace committee on the Gulf war.

"It is certain that the committee will make new contacts in the next few days, maybe in a week or 10 days, depending on talks I will have with President Sekou Toure," he added.

The committee, like other mediators, has tried unsuccessfully to halt the fighting.

Sources close to the committee said that negotiations were "inching forward" but that Iran was in no mood to talk at the moment.

Iran has stuck to its demands for \$150 billion in reparations and the

PLO group abandons plan to leave Beirut by land

BEIRUT (R) — Plans to evacuate Palestinian fighters by land from Beirut to Syria were switched Wednesday at the last moment and the fighters left instead by sea.

Palestinian sources said the fighters felt their safety could not be guaranteed if they drove up the Beirut-Damascus road.

They feared being vulnerable to attack by Lebanese rightist militias who have long fought against the Palestinians and whose commander, Bashir Gemayel, has just been elected president of Lebanon.

Lebanese government sources said there also appeared to have been difficulties in arranging for Israeli forces besieging west Beirut to pull back from the road.

The Palestinians did not want to leave right under the gun-muzzles of the troops who forced them to withdraw from Lebanon, where they have been a virtual state within a state for more than a decade.

It was not clear whether the evacuation by road had been completely abandoned or merely postponed.

Final arrangements for the overland convoys had in any case not been made. A force of 530 Italian soldiers which had been scheduled to take control of part of the route

out of Beirut has been delayed and will not now be deployed until Thursday, according to Italian Ambassador Franco Ottieri.

The 550 fighters heading for Syria drove down to Beirut port in 18 Lebanese army trucks, saluted like earlier convoys by deafening volleys of automatic rifle and machine-gun fire interspersed with shots from small artillery pieces fired by well-wishers along the route.

A spokesman for the U.S. embassy, which is closely involved in the evacuation arrangements, said the fighters had boarded the Cypriot ferry Sol Georgios and had set sail for Tartous in Syria.

Another 500 Sudan-bound Palestinian fighters sailed aboard the Nereus, and 1,000 men were expected to leave for North Yemen Thursday, Palestinian sources said.

Some 2,500 fighters have already left since the evacuation started last Saturday, sailing to Cyprus before flying on to new homes in various Arab countries.

Palestinian sources said that

PLO considers setting up Palestine government-in-exile

LONDON (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is considering setting up a government-in-exile once its forces complete their withdrawal from Beirut, a senior PLO official said Wednesday.

Khaled Al Hassan, a central committee member of Yasser Arafat's Fateh movement, said the idea of setting up a Palestinian government was among a number of issues that would be raised in a PLO evaluation of the Lebanon war.

"A government-in-exile is under consideration now," Mr. Hassan told a press conference here. "I believe it will now be one of the main subjects to be discussed."

Israel opposes the establishment of such a government and has condemned Egyptian support for the idea as a violation of the Camp David accords that brought peace between the two countries.

U.S. plans war games in Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon is planning military exercises in the Arabian Gulf region which may include a landing by U.S. Marines in Oman, informed military sources said Wednesday.

They said the exercises would be designed to demonstrate the ability of American forces to respond to threats against "friends" of the United States in the region.

Defence officials have said they are concerned about a possible Soviet threat to the oil-rich region and the chance that Iran's fundamentalist brand of revolution might spread to Gulf states such as Oman.

The exercises are being planned tentatively for October, the military sources said.

Last November U.S. forces held extensive war games in the Middle East, codenamed Bright Star 82, which included manoeuvres in Egypt and deployment of units in Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

he expected Lebanon to become the second Arab nation after Egypt to sign a "peace" agreement with Israel.

The mass circulation newspaper Maariv splashed a report Tuesday that Mr. Gemayel, who has received extensive military aid from Israel, had indicated secretly he planned to conclude a peace treaty in six to seven months.

The report was not denied in Israel although Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Gemayel may first need time to sort out urgent internal security problems.

Mr. Gemayel was elected for a six-year term on Monday. He takes over from outgoing President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23.

Officials declined to comment on a local newspaper report that Mr. Gemayel had recently made a secret visit to Israel.

The daily Maariv said Mr. Gemayel, who was elected on Monday, had conferred with Defence Minister Sharon during his latest visit and other Israeli leaders on previous trips to Israel.

(Continued on page 3)

among those who sailed for Syria Wednesday was Hani Al Hassan, a close aide of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and the PLO's chief negotiator in the two-month-long evacuation talks.

It was the first report of any well-known PLO figure leaving since the evacuation began last Saturday.

Gunfire tributes to the departing PLO in west Beirut and to Lebanon's new president in east Beirut cost six lives and injured 32 people Tuesday, Lebanese police said.

U.S. troops in position

Early Wednesday morning the U.S. helicopter carrier Guam was visible offshore, part of a task force which arrived to help in the evacuation.

The force put ashore 800 U.S. Marines who took over control of Beirut port from French units.

They were met on the quay at dawn by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who arranged the evacuation in weeks of tortuous negotiations.

In Washington, the Pentagon said the landing was accomplished quickly and without incident. A

(Continued on page 3)

PLO fighters expected in Tunisia Friday

TUNIS (R) — Some 1,100 Palestinian fighters and their leaders evacuated by sea from Israeli-besieged west Beirut on Sunday are now expected off the northern Tunisian harbour of Bizerte on Friday night, Tunisian officials said.

The Palestinians were originally scheduled to land Wednesday in the harbour of La Goulette, 10 kilometres east of Tunis. Many Tunis residents turned up at the port Wednesday morning with Palestinian flags to greet them.

The Tunisian officials said President Habib Bourguiba would preside on Saturday morning over an official welcome that authorities here have been preparing for the Palestinians for the past 10 days.

Some 200 military and civilian leaders also on board the Cypriot ferry Sol Phryne were initially due to be housed in a top tourist hotel south of Tunis. But they had asked not to be separated from their men, informed sources said.

The sources said Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, expected to settle in Tunisia later, would live in the government guest palace at La Marsa, northeast of Tunis. It was not known when he would arrive.

Begin expects treaty with Gemayel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli leaders made clear Wednesday that they expected Lebanon's president-elect, rightist militia leader Bashir Gemayel, to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted by a member of a visiting American congressional delegation as predicting there would be a treaty "in the near future."

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon told reporters in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank

he expected Lebanon to become the second Arab nation after Egypt to sign a "peace" agreement with Israel.

The mass circulation newspaper Maariv splashed a report Tuesday that Mr. Gemayel, who has received extensive military aid from Israel, had indicated secretly he planned to conclude a peace treaty in six to seven months.

The report was not denied in Israel although Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Gemayel may first need time to sort out urgent internal security problems.

Mr. Gemayel was elected for a six-year term on Monday. He takes over from outgoing President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23.

Officials declined to comment on a local newspaper report that Mr. Gemayel had recently made a secret visit to Israel.

The daily Maariv said Mr. Gemayel, who was elected on Monday, had conferred with Defence Minister Sharon during his latest visit and other Israeli leaders on previous trips to Israel.

(Continued on page 3)

OIC to renew efforts to end Iran-Iraq war

NIAMEY (R) — Mediators in the Iran-Iraq war will step up efforts in the next few days to try to end the 23-month-old conflict, the Organisation of Islamic Conference secretary-general, Habib Chatti, said Wednesday.

"Our action will pick up soon with the agreement of both parties," he told journalists during the annual OIC foreign ministers' conference here.

He said he would soon be in touch with Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, who heads the OIC's peace committee on the

punishment of the "aggressor." OIC members have called on Iran and Iraq to stop fighting so that the Islamic World can better confront Israel, condemned at the Niamey conference for its invasion of Lebanon.

The Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations have also tried unsuccessfully to mediate in the Gulf war.

The foreign ministers end their meeting Thursday after five days of talks dominated by the situation in Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war and Afghanistan.

**Superb leisure in
Jordan Garden
Motels
"GARDENS"
Restaurants**

Unique in Amman where you find your fresh lobster & sea fish as well as the extra Lebanese Mezze.

Pool-Cine 2000-Hotel
Small Disney land
For high society & families
Tel: 842171-2

MIDDLE EAST

Testimonies of Israeli brutality

TESTIMONY BY
DR. C. GIANNOU

My name is Dr. C. Giannou. For the last two years, I have been a surgeon with the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS). I was Medical Director of the Nabeleh Hospital and most recently was working in Sidon during hostilities there. I am not a spokesman nor representative of the Lebanese government nor of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

I was detained by Israeli authorities from June 13 to June 15 in Sidon, Lebanon, and then until June 20 in the Migdo (Armageddon) Prison in the north of Israel. The Israeli authorities denied holding me and my two Norwegian colleagues in detention until June 18, in spite of presentations from the Canadian and Norwegian Foreign Ministries. My release from Israeli prison on June 20 was "unconditional." I was not released into the custody of the Canadian Embassy, nor was I expelled from the country, and no charges were ever officially made against me. We were released and are free today to appear before this Committee because we are holders of Canadian and Norwegian passports. My colleagues of various nationalities are still in custody. Surgeons, general practitioners, male nurses, paramedical technicians and ambulance drivers who have done no more or less than we, are still being detained because they are not in possession of passports such as ours.

I feel a little like a character from Dante. I have seen hell and returned. Many others were not quite so fortunate. I have been witness to suffering and death on so massive a scale that looking back on it now from these quiet surroundings, there is something surreal about my memories.

Indiscriminate destruction

I have been a witness to the total, utter devastation of residential areas and the blind, savage, indiscriminate destruction of refugee camps by simultaneous shelling and carpet bombing from aircraft, gunboats, tanks and artillery. The scene in the refugee camp of Ain Hawi, several square kilometres large with a population just prior to hostilities of between 60,000 and 80,000, was one of apocalyptic now. Not a single dwelling was left intact. There were areas where one could no longer distinguish where roads had been and where buildings had once stood. All that remained were large blackened craters filled with rubble and debris, broken concrete slabs and twisted iron bars, and corpses. The topography of certain areas had been changed. Nature, itself, seemed to have been injured. There is a contradiction in terms when an area of several square kilometres with a population density of 15,000 to 20,000 per square kilometre is razed and then to say that the civilian population was spared.

I have been a witness to hospitals being shelled. The Government Hospital in Ain Hawi, across the road from the main refugee camp where I worked from June 7 to 10, was hit on five or six separate occasions. The first shell hit the water pipes on the first floor and we were obliged to drink intravenous infusions for the succeeding days. One shell hit the emergency reception area on June 9 and killed between forty and fifty people who had taken refuge there.

I have been a witness to women and children being allowed to pass through Israeli lines back into the refugee camp on June 11 and the shelling of the camp resumed two hours later. I have been a witness to the reign of confusion amongst the civilian population in and around the camp. Leaflets had been

dropped from Israeli airplanes telling people to cross over Israeli lines to get out of the zone of hostilities. Very few of the leaflets fell into the camp itself. Israeli authorities later stated that they had also used loud speakers, but we in the hospital never heard them. It was never clear where exactly the people were supposed to go, up into one set of hills or another, down to the sea shore, or even to re-group in the Government Hospital itself. At one point, on June 9, between 3,000 and 4,000 civilians had taken refuge in the hospital -- entire families, the elderly and those who had been separated from their families. And the shelling of the hospital continued with all these people in it.

Cluster bombs

I have been a witness to the use of cluster bombs as early as June 5 in the city of Nabatieh, and later in the camp of Ain Hawi. I have seen the pyramidal remains of steel with aluminium pods attached by springs at each corner and the excavated concavity in the steel body where the explosive is placed. The sound of these bombs exploding in the middle of the refugee camp is unmistakable: hundreds of little detonations over a period of 10 to 12 seconds resembling a pitched battle of small arm fire. I have seen the calcinated, carbonised bodies of the victims of phosphorous bombs, frozen in their position at the time of death. I have treated the minor skin wounds covering mangled bone and muscle caused by the shrapnel of concussion bombs.

I have been a witness to 300 cadavers in the peripheral areas of the Ain Hawi camp while I was evacuating the Government Hospital: to the 40 to 50 cadavers in the emergency reception area in the Government Hospital; to 20 inside the hospital amongst my patients, including a woman killed by shrapnel coming in through the

window from a shell that had landed in the hospital gardens and who left a five-hour old orphan, to two cadavers in the PRCS hospital when I later returned to it after the evacuation of the Government Hospital. I later saw another 25 corpses in one of the large private hospitals of the city of Sidon (Ghassan Hammoud Hospital). These above-mentioned figures do not include the rumours of yet other victims that were rampant in the city. I, therefore, was a witness to about 400 killed in only a few small blocks of the camp and city, which is approximately three-quarters of the total deaths admitted by Israeli authorities.

This publication, a compilation of testimonies by medical personnel who were arrested by the Israelis, provides insights into the conditions of the detention camps and the treatment accorded the Lebanese and Palestinian captives. Three medics -- Dr. Christopher Giannou of Canada and Dr. Steinar Berge and Oyvind Moller of Norway -- were among those arrested on June 13. For the next 36 hours, they were held in a schoolyard detention camp in Sidon. On June 15, they were taken briefly to another camp of south of Sidon, and on the 16th they were transferred to Megido Prison in Israel. There they remained until June 20, when concerted pressure by the Canadian and Norwegian authorities finally secured the medics' release. Dr. Giannou's testimony, which follows, was presented on July 13 before the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East (with the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs).

ited to by Israeli authorities for the entire region of south Lebanon.

I have been a witness to the entire staff of the PRCS medical team in Sidon and Nabatieh being taken into custody, prevented from continuing their medical duties and being treated as ordinary prisoners without any respect to their person. The PRCS, once one of the main institutions for medical services in south Lebanon with 3 hospitals, numerous outpatient clinics and a centre for mentally retarded children and occupational rehabilitation where Mr. and Mrs. Moller worked, no longer exists there.

I have been a witness to men being taken prisoner upon the denunciation of hooded collaborators, neither accuser nor accusations ever being made known to us. The entire male population of Sidon which had crossed Israeli lines to get out of the zone of hostilities was herded onto the beach and then taken one by one, and paraded past three parked jeeps. In each jeep sat a man wearing a hood with the eyes punched out or a blanket wrapped around him to cover his face, an Israeli

soldier sitting next to each one. As the men paraded past, a number of them would be singled out, pulled from the line, a large "X" or something in Hebrew written on their backs and then placed against a wall. In this way, there were 4,000 to 5,000 men arrested including myself, two Norwegian colleagues and the entire male medical staff of the PRCS in Sidon. I later learned that the same situation prevailed in Tyre, and that the PRCS staff there suffered a similar fate.

Most terrifying experience

This was the most terrifying experience of all. The war was something you could cope with. But when you stand in front of someone who is hidden behind a mask, you cannot defend yourself. You cannot face your accuser...or even try to explain. You don't know what you are accused of and are completely at the mercy of some blind denunciation.

After being taken into custody, the prisoners were led to a convent-school and placed there in the schoolyard. There were 500 to 600 prisoners at any one time in the yard, new groups of prisoners being continuously brought in and others being taken out. The conditions of detention were difficult: hands bound, the stifling heat, food and water in short supply. Prisoners would be taken into one of three classrooms used for interrogation purposes. I myself, was interrogated five times during the four days that I was kept there. During one of my interrogations, I could hear blows struck in the next room and saw the prisoner as he exited: his face was pulled up, eyes blackened and blood trickled from the corner of his mouth. The scene in the schoolyard, however, was one of savage and ind-

iscriminate beatings of the prisoners by the forty Israeli guards. A prisoner would call out for water and be told that there was none. When he continued to call out, he would be insulted and then a guard would walk into the crowd and start to beat him. The physical abuse ranged from simple punching and kicking to beatings with wooden sticks, plastic hose or even a bunch of pieces of rope with nuts and bolts tied to the ends; a sort of modern cat-o-nine-tails. One Palestinian, a Dr. Nabil, was at one point hung by his hands from a tree and beaten. An Iraqi surgeon, Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim, was beaten by several guards viciously and left to lie in the sun with his face buried in the sand. Other surgeons and doctors were also beaten: Dr. Ahmed Soubra, a Lebanese, and Dr. Seifeddin, Mohammad Iman and Shafiq El-Islam, Bangladeshi nationals. The two Norwegians and I were not beaten. I, myself, was struck but once. It was obvious that orders had been given that we were not to be molested. The darker-skinned Arabs, Africans and Asians (Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Indians) present were those who were beaten the most severely.

I have been a witness to Israeli officers and even the military governor of Sidon, a Colonel Arnon Amozeg being witness to these beatings and not doing anything about it. I have also been a witness to several of the Israeli guards who attempted to stop the beatings, and on several occasions actual arguments breaking out amongst the guards between those doing the beating and those who attempted to have them cease.

At one point, asked one of the officers interrogating me that if I were absolutely necessary that I be detained that I be in the PRCS Hospital in order to be able to take care of my patients. Permission was refused. Mrs. Moller, who remained in the hospital after we had been detained has stated that one of the patients died and others suffered severe complications because no other medical services were made available to them. Conditions of detention inside the prison at Megido were much improved: water and food were available and we were no longer bound. But, only a small minority of the prisoners were detained inside the prison: the two Norwegians and I, a couple of hundred Egyptian nationals who were being released by an Israeli officer to shout "Long Live

Begin," and a dual Lebanese-Austrian national who had spent several days in the fields around the prison with several thousands of other prisoners. The conditions there, in the fields, resembled those of the schoolyard in Sidon: the prisoners bound and left out in the open, with food and water rationed and a continuation of the beatings. After two days there, we were handcuffed and blindfolded and taken out of doors for 48 hours during which time we were interrogated in one of a series of wooden shacks in the compound of the prison.

We were finally taken to Tel Aviv on the evening of June 20 and released at the Foreign Military Attache Liaison Office.

Dr. Steinar Berge
and Oyvind Moller

On his first day in the schoolyard, Moller witnessed actions taken against a group of prisoners. They were blindfolded and their hands were tied behind their backs. They were then lined up, and an Israeli soldier began driving his knee with full force into each captive's groin. When the prisoners subsequently crouched in pain, the soldier struck them over the back of their heads and neck. When they hit the ground, the soldier began kicking the captives in the stomach and face. In the end, the prisoners were gathered in a heap.

In another case, an aged man of around 60 years old stood up and tried, evidently out of despair, to kick an Israeli soldier. Five soldiers fell upon him immediately. He was beaten to the ground, and the troops began hitting him with wooden sticks and cudgels. All parts of the old man's body were hit and kicked: the top and back of his head, his face, stomach, shoulders, arms and groin. Berge estimates that the beating lasted around ten minutes. In the end, the man lay lifeless on the ground.

Screams of pain

While in the schoolyard, they could hear screams -- "screams of pain" -- from the larger grounds nearby. They could also hear shots being fired there, but they could not tell if people had actually been fired on. Later, the two were taken into the larger grounds and forced to sit with their hands tied behind their backs and with their heads bowed. Their hands were later tied in front, and they were all

owed to look up. They sat like this for 36 hours. The hot days and the cold nights bothered them considerably.

Among the weapons used to strike prisoners were thick table legs (both round and square) and clubs about two centimetres thick and up to one metre long. Still plastic tubing -- like garden hose -- and thick ropes, with knots or metal attached to the end, were also used. On occasion, Moller witnessed beatings with a table leg or club with a nail in the end of it. Plastic straps tied together to form a whip were also used. Captives were regularly kicked and hit with clenched fists and rifle butts.

On their second day at the school, Berge and Moller met a doctor whom they had known from the Red Crescent Hospital in which Dr. Berge had worked prior to the invasion. This doctor, a Dr. Nabil from the West Bank, had been educated at the University of Barcelona. When Berge and Moller spotted him, he was being dragged around the schoolyard. Israeli soldiers had placed a rope around his neck, and he was being beaten with sticks. The next day, the two Norwegians saw Dr. Nabil at the collection camp south of Sidon. He was sitting and staring blankly ahead. He had large wounds on his neck and back.

At both ends of the schoolyard in Sidon, there were basketball hoops, handball goals and swings. Captives were regularly tied to poles and beaten. Often, these captives were just left there hanging, attached to the pole.

Many of the prisoners in the schoolyard did not receive enough water. As the Israeli soldiers passed by, many of the captives would become desperate and would struggle to their feet. The soldiers offered them a little water, and then threw the rest into the prisoners' faces. Then they beat the captives back down to the ground and continued to beat them. Afterwards, the Israeli troops fired shots above the prisoners' heads. In one instance, a man who was suffering severely claimed that he had not received water for three days.

Dr. Berge could not say for certain what the prisoners' causes of death were. He considered it very likely to have been a combination of beatings, heat stroke and dehydration.

-- ADC

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
04:30 Children's Programme
05:15 Sadaad
05:40 Children's Programme
06:15 FTM
07:10 Programme Review
07:20 Local Programme
07:25 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 What's Happening
09:10 Second Chance
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: Marathon

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 In Concert
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instruments, Old Favorites
17:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
18:00 Evening Show
18:05 Great Books of Islam, Melody
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:50 News Headline
22:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record
Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Ref-

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* Photographs of King Hussein's visits to the U.S. over 30 years, at the American Centre.

* National Book Week, organized by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives at Al Sobhah, near Salt.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65125
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Roldos Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qara (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzikah, Jabal Lubdoh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:00 Agaba (RJ)
15:10 Tripoli (LN)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Larana (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Jeddah (RJ)
19:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00 Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
21:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah (RJ)
22:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Belgrade (JAT)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Paris (AF)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 London (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
12:50 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 84584-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4
Al-Musaber, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malib, J. Amman 46140
Palestine, Smeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 84584-5
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musaber, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajir 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Othman Al Haj Ali 75106

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42111
Hotel complaints 66412
Police complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 380/300
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Apple (African) 450/400
Apple (American) 520/400
Apple (Double Red) 280/200
Apple (Golden) 250/200
Apple (Japanese) 360/300
Apple (Local) 200/170
Apple (Swedish) 250/200
Banana 250/200
Banana (Mukammal) 225/180
Beans 280/220
Beans (string) 260/220
Broad Beans 170/140
Cabbage 150/120
Carrot 120/100
Cauliflower (white) 200/160
Cherries 360/300
Cucumber (large) 180/150
Cucumber (small) 240/200
Eggplant (small) 180/150
Fava beans 180/120

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:30 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
12:00 The Muppet Show
12:30 The World We Live In
14:00 Soccer
15:00 Emergency

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

FOR FRIDAY

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Out
09:10 100 Great Paintings
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Name of the Game

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary

Randa Habib's CORNER

Where is the troupe?

A folklore troupe in a country is the expression of its national heritage. Living picture of past traditions reminds the nationals of the way of life of their ancestors and teaches the foreigner the culture of the country.

In Jordan we had for 13 years a national folklore troupe in the proper and professional sense of the word. From 1965 to 1978 this troupe has had ups and downs, but more ups than downs.

Reaching the apex of its glory in 1976, the Royal Jordanian Folklore Troupe presents at the Palace of Culture under royal patronage *Marid El Khair* which was unanimously judged as an artistic creation in the proper sense of the word.

Early 1978 the Rahbanis presented in Amman *Petra*: an operette on the Jordanian heritage starring Feyrouz. Also in 1978 the Royal Jordanian Folklore Troupe presented *Bergas*. A comparison could be made and according to the Rahbanis (the most professional in this field in the Middle East) the national Jordanian troupe is of international standard.

Jordan was bursting with pride, and encouragements flew from everywhere. We had at last a troupe comparable to good quality troupes of the Near East. This is when, and contrary to what should have been expected, that the troupe stopped to exist for very vague reasons.

We cannot take the financial side into consideration because this troupe, which was starting to gain grounds, would soon become financially sound. Also the cost of sending 20 dancers abroad does not equal in any way the funds allotted to one of our embassies for a reception, besides the fact that the impact would be much more effective.

Why is it then that *Bergas* was the swan song of the Royal Jordanian Folklore Troupe?



The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Wednesday briefed His Majesty the King and top Jordanian officials on the plan to set up the People's Army. Present were His Highness Prince Mohammad, Princes Abdullah and Faisal, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni, National Consultative Council (NCC) President Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khammash, NCC and Upper House

members, Public Security Director Mohammad Idris, high ranking army officers, senior public security and civil defence officers, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, university presidents, governors, Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, heads of municipal councils, presidents of Jordanian labour, professional and trade unions, directors of education and representatives of women associations and people's organisations.

Plan presented for People's Army

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian males aged between 16 and 55, and females aged between 16 and 45, will have the chance to be trained in the use of arms and join the projected People's Army, according to a plan worked out by a special committee charged with organising the setting up the People's Army in Jordan.

The plan, parts of which were explained at a briefing held under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein at King Hussein's Medical Centre Wednesday, also offers all Arab national living in Jordan the chance to join the People's Army and defend the country.

The plan offers women the chance to acquire training in the use of weapons side by side with men, but says there is a real need for women in first aid, civil defence and other helping jobs.

According to the plan, the cou-

ntry will be divided into several sectors and regions. Close coordination between governors, local administrators and the Armed Forces committees in charge of the People's Army is emphasised.

All citizens including students of schools, universities and other educational institutions from the private and public sectors are included in the plan which also has provisions under which the country's economic activities will not be affected in the event of a general call up. Also "Israel's aggressive aims and tactics of aggression, including psychological warfare" have been taken into account in the plan.

At the outset of the meeting, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker presented a general review of the steps taken so far in setting

up the People's Army in implementation of King Hussein's directives.

The country seeks to safeguard its security and stability and endeavours to employ all available sources of power in confronting any threat, Sharif Zaid said.

The Armed Forces have always spearheaded the nation in defence of the homeland, but modern wars have proved the usefulness of the people's active participation, he added.

He said the present situation, constant enemy threats and Jordan's role as a state defending the longest confrontation lines, makes it imperative for us to mobilise all our resources quantitatively and qualitatively in defence of the homeland, and the People's Army will back the Armed Forces and help its men carry out its national and sacred duty.

Nothing more temporary than the temporary

By HRH Crown Prince Hassan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Crown Prince Hassan said Wednesday the United States would have to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if there were to be peace in the Middle East. In an article written for the Washington Post, Prince Hassan said: "A natural starting point for any peace project is further recognition by the United States of the PLO following its indirect and implicit recognition demonstrated during the Lebanon crisis. Following is the full text of the article:

Nine weeks after the eruption of the Israeli military action in the Lebanon, the United States, after exerting long awaited pressure upon Israel, has brought about a halt to the fighting and contained the immediate violence. Yet, there is nothing more temporary than the temporary.

The time has now come for the American public to realise that the unquestioning support given by successive U.S. administrations to Israel in financial and military assistance helps, by definition, to promote the past and present outrageous actions of the Begin-Sharon government, as well as the fait accompli of Israel's expansionism. As we all know, this has led to the horrifying human suffering inflicted upon the Lebanon and to the continuing violent repression of the Palestinian Arabs in the Arab occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The time has also come for the American public to realise that no amount of financial and military support for Israel will enable her to wipe out the aspirations of the Palestinians, or to destroy the PLO as a political force. A durable and comprehensive resolution of the Palestine question has remained the crux of the Middle East issue since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict of more than thirty-four years ago, the longest human tragedy in modern history.

The time has now come for the American public to realise that U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East can no longer be dictated by a small, though powerful, one-sided pressure group. It should be impartial in its genuine desire to secure a just and durable peace.

The PLO leadership has shown moral courage in identifying the next phase of the political struggle by moving towards recognition of all political initiatives in the region, including the King Fahd plan and U.N. resolutions. It, therefore, seems a natural starting point for any peace process that further recognition by the United States of the PLO, following its indirect and implicit recognition demonstrated during the Lebanon crisis, should ensue. Surely, if this hurdle could be crossed the PLO, on their part, would be able to recognise the right of the people of Israel to exist free from armed threat. Security for states and justice for peoples are indivisible principles. It is also a foregone conclusion that total security for Israel implies total insecurity for its neighbours. In other words the right of all states to live in peace and within secure boundaries cannot be enjoyed exclusively by Israel (the world's fourth largest military power as well as the region's only nuclear force), but should apply equally to the Palestinian and Arab people whose desire to live in peace and dignity has yet to be respected by the United States. Surely, the human problems of the region, whether in the Lebanon or the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot be resolved by the United States without it demonstrating recognition of the fact that they exist.

The past nine weeks of Israel's war in Lebanon has diverted international attention from developments in the occupied territories. The Israelis have opened prisons to detain those opposed to village league leadership imposed by the occupation authorities; elected mayors and co-operative leaders have been imprisoned or expelled and patronage of day-to-day life has been channelled through the Israelis into the hands of their home-grown Palestinian leadership in what has become a caricature occupation.

If Israel claims, a priori, that the PLO does not represent the Palestinians why should they then unilaterally impose, as one Israeli opposition spokesman has described as their "quiescent lea-

dership" upon the Palestinian Arabs. The stimulation of civil strife, in the colonial formula of divide and rule, is intended to serve the World Zionist Organisation Plan to reduce the Arabs in the occupied territories to minority status by 1985.

The American public is fully aware that there can be no moderation without recognition. Double standards must cease in dealings with the Arabs and the Israelis.

It should not be forgotten that the Palestinians can only realise their legitimate political aspirations on Palestinian soil through the exercise of their right to self-determination and statehood, a right recognised by the majority of the International Community of States.

Israeli extremism, whether in Lebanon or in its support of Iran in the Gulf war, has been matched by the extremism of some radical Arab states who seek zones of influence in both these theatres of conflict.

Yet the obvious trauma for Palestinians and Arabs alike is the indentured servitude forced on the hostage inhabitants of the territories occupied since 1967. In other words, the spectre of de facto annexation of these territories will be a sequel to the status quo of zones of extremism in Lebanon.

Respect for United Nations Resolution 242 involves us all if the search for peace in this region is to be envisaged. The alternative of militant fundamentalism and ethnic balkanisation could be the fate for the cradle of the three Abrahamic religions.

The time has come for the aspirations of the dispossessed Palestinian people for full and free self-determination, not anywhere but on the Palestinian soil of their forefathers, to become a reality.

If Israel continues to ignore the fact that politics in the region can only be exercised when people, and not only resources, matter, then the words of an Israeli university professor will still ring true: "Deep in our hearts we know we only bought time".

Qatari military delegation concludes visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court Wednesday Brig. Mohammad Abdullah Al Attiyeh, deputy commander of the Qatari armed forces. During the meeting relations between Qatar and Jordan and the situation in the Middle East were discussed.

Brig. Attiyeh and the accompanying military delegation left later for home at the end of a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The delegation also toured a number of military installations and training institutes in Jordan.

Upon their departure, delegation members were seen off by high ranking army officers and Qatari embassy staff.

Sheikh Khalifa meets Shammout

ABU DHABI (Petra) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Her Apparent Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Zayed conferred here Wednesday with Jordan's Ambassador to UAE Amer Shammout. They discussed current Arab affairs and Jordanian-UAE relations.

Continued from page 1

PLO abandons plan to leave Beirut by land

spokesman said the Marines were due to leave within 30 days and would do so sooner if the PLO-Israeli ceasefire broke down.

The landing force was armed with M-16 rifles, he added, and had the right to self-defence. Soon after arriving the Marines replaced the French tricolour flying over the centre of the port with a Lebanese flag.

During their stay, which could last up to one month, the Marines will live and work in the port area. They will not be allowed to venture further into the city even when off-duty, a spokesman for the U.S. European command said in Beirut.

The port of Beirut lies at the northern end of the so-called Green Line dividing the rightist eastern sector from the leftist western half of the Lebanese capital. The last time U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon was in 1958 at the request of then-President Camille Chamoun after a period of severe civil unrest.

Limited role for U.S. Marines

President Reagan has formally notified Congress that the U.S. Marines who landed at Beirut port Wednesday would be there only for a limited time, a White House spokesman said.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters in Washington that Mr. Reagan had sent letters on the despatch of Marines

to House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Senate President Pro-tem Strom Thurmond.

Mr. Speakes said the letters made clear the Marines would be sent to Lebanon "on a limited and temporary basis."

During earlier consultations with members of Congress, Mr. Reagan was told Congress would only approve the use of Marines for a limited evacuation operation.

"Under any circumstances, we expect to bring them out within 30 days or less," Mr. Speakes said. "They are going on a peaceful mission and we fully expect it will remain a peaceful mission."

The 350 French paratroops of the Foreign Legion redeployed around one of the two main crossing points between west Beirut, the Palestinians' stronghold, and east Beirut, controlled by rightist militias cooperating with Israel.

The Lebanese leftist militia allied to the PLO, in honour of the French, mustered a startling array of heavy weaponry on the road, handed over to them by the Palestinians.

The fighters had undertaken to leave Beirut with only side arms and to give their heavy weapons up to the Lebanese army.

The French based themselves in the compound of the French ambassador's residence and were placing their men after consultations with the "joint forces," the all-

iance of the Palestinian forces and the leftist groups.

The atmosphere was one of festivity as obviously relieved leftists greeted the French rather than digging in to face another Israeli attack.

Startling array of weapons

The notorious museum crossing between east and west Beirut, a battlefield only days ago, has become an open-air stage for the proud new owners of second-hand weapons.

As the Palestinians leave, various small Lebanese factions have been showing off weapons that last month would have been well beyond their means.

One group from the Lebanese leftist Murabitoun faction sat at a tracked anti-aircraft gun, looking a bit confused by the weapon. A few metres away a second group, who call themselves Supporters of the Revolution, sat at an anti-aircraft gun mounted on an armoured personnel carrier.

One twirled in his seat, showing his dual sights to anyone who cared to look.

A third group displayed a Soviet-made T-34 tank, its engines idling but taking it nowhere.

Most protested that they had had the weapons all along and had not bothered to bring them out, but some candidly admitted that Palestinians had passed them on to them.

It was not immediately clear how long the Lebanese leftists would be allowed to keep their new weapons. French members of the multinational evacuation force were allowing the heavy weapons to remain where they were as long as they did not block the crossing.

The French troops, deployed at the crossing from Wednesday, gazed sadly on the remains of the once magnificent Beirut residence of their ambassador. What is left of the mansion serves as their quarters for the remainder of the 15-day phased withdrawal.

Small numbers of U.S. troops also arrived at the crossing to be met by playful taunts from some Lebanese there.

Meanwhile, the Israeli army has begun uprooting citrus groves along southern Lebanon's coastal road as a result of attacks by Palestinian fighters operating behind Israeli lines, a military spokesman said.

Military sources estimate up to 1,000 fighters are still operating in the rugged southern Lebanese heartland. They have repeatedly ambushed army vehicles on the narrow road along the Mediterranean.

Five Israeli soldiers were wounded last week when their bus was hit by machine-gun fire.

The spokesman said orchards bordering the road would be cleared back 50 metres on either side.

Labour Education seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar for supervisors of labour education centres in the Arab World opened here Wednesday.

Some 30 participants from nine Arab countries, taking part in the seminar will hear lectures on labour education and related topics.

Kaddori leaves for Tunis meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity Secretary-General Fakhri Kaddori left for Tunis Wednesday to take part in the Arab Economists' Federation meeting due to start Thursday. The meeting is expected to last two days.

Finnish parliamentarians meet Talhouni, Arar

AMMAN (Petra) — A Finnish parliamentary delegation called on Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni Wednesday and discussed with him Jordanian-Finnish cooperation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings and Finland's stands vis-a-vis current Arab issues.

During the meeting Mr. Talhouni said that Jordan is committed to support the nomination of Lebanese parliament deputy Dr. Amin Al Hafez for the Inter-Parliamentary Union's presidency elections.

The meeting was attended by Finland's charge d'affaires and Finland's honorary consul-general in Amman.

The Finnish delegation was later received by National Consultative Council President Suleiman Arar. During the meeting the two sides discussed Middle East developments and reviewed Finland's relations with Jordan. The delegation leader extended an invitation to Mr. Arar to visit Finland.

Arab Mining Company board to hold meeting in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Amman-based Arab Mining Company (Armico) will open its annual meeting in Amman on September 15. During the three-day meeting the board is

Kerr optimistic on AUB future, studies

By Riyad Ahmad Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "We hope that classes will resume on Oct. 4th and we will do our best to rejuvenate the academic programme of the university," Dr. Malcolm Kerr, newly-appointed president of the American University of Beirut (AUB), said here on Wednesday.

Dr. Kerr, 51, who was appointed earlier this year is due to take over his post also in October. He is now in Amman en route to Beirut, but will be staying here for several days.

When asked about the problem of incomplete grades of the university students caused by the Israeli invasion, Dr. Kerr told the

Jordan Times that students will be given the chance to sit for a final if they are not satisfied with their grades during the second semester of 1982.

Dr. Kerr noted that a new administration of the AUB will carry out a major campaign to revive the University, "by recruiting younger faculty members and raising the morale of the students."

The AUB's Admission Committee will make its decision on new applicants before student enrolment on Oct. 4th, "we will resume classes even with 20 per cent of the usual number of students," Dr. Kerr said.

On the future of the AUB extension in east Beirut which came as a result of the 7-year civil war in

Lebanon, Dr. Kerr said he "needs to investigate this problem when he arrives in Beirut and see what can be done."

Although the university is suffering from budget crisis and "it is a little bit like a patient suffering from anaemia", we will exert enormous efforts to help it get well soon, Dr. Kerr said.

Dr. Kerr says he is very much delighted with the Jordanian AUB Alumni Club, where the Jordan Times interviewed him on Wednesday. "AUB Alumni in Jordan are very enthusiastic to improve the future of the university and to keep strong ties with their alma mater," Dr. Kerr concluded.

Education Ministry studies scholastic year arrangements

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal Wednesday chaired a meeting of the ministry's coordination committee charged with making final arrangements for the coming scholastic year 1982-83.

Among the major points discussed at the meeting was the shortage of teachers at government schools due to resignations, retirement and secondment of teachers to other Arab countries.

This problem will have to be tackled by finding replacements from Jordanian universities graduates, committee sources said.

Another point brought up was that of school textbooks, and the minister called for supplying all schools with sufficient books and furniture before the start of the scholastic year.

Development (KFAESD). The fund is seeking VTC assistance in offering the projected institute expertise and skilled manpower to help establish the institute in Aden to supply the country with technicians for the construction business in South Yemen.

VTC help sought to establish training centre in S. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistance from the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) towards establishing a vocational training institute in South Yemen was discussed here Wednesday by VTC director Munther Al Masri and a delegation from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic and Social

Development (KFAESD). The fund is seeking VTC assistance in offering the projected institute expertise and skilled manpower to help establish the institute in Aden to supply the country with technicians for the construction business in South Yemen.

Begin expects to sign treaty with Gemayel

In brief interviews on Israel Radio and television on Tuesday, Mr. Gemayel was not asked about the reported visits, but he did say his immediate aim was to unify Lebanon.

"I will never agree to a division of Lebanon," he said. "Once the Palestinians are out, we shall confer with the U.S. on steps to get all foreign forces out of Lebanon."

Mr. Gemayel's Falangist gunmen, equipped with an estimated \$100 million worth of Israeli-supplied arms, have helped the Israeli army since it invaded Lebanon and in its siege of west Beirut.

A peace treaty with Lebanon has been cited as one reason why the Israeli government decided to expand the invasion and send its forces all the way up to Beirut.

Optimism on 'autonomy'

U.S. Congressman James Scheuer told reporters Wednesday that Mr. Begin also said he expected negotiations with Egypt on Palestinian "autonomy" to resume within two or three weeks.

The talks, a key component in the Camp David treaty, have continued periodically for three years without bridging deep differences on the powers to be offered to the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egypt has said it will not resume the negotiations until Israeli troops leave Lebanon. Mr. Scheuer said Mr. Begin told the congressional group the "autonomy talks ought not to have to wait until all forces are out of Lebanon."

Israel hopes that the withdrawal by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Lebanon will encourage the growth of a more "moderate" Palestinian leadership in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Sharon, who is responsible for administering occupied territories, met heads of Village Leagues, which Israel has been promoting as an alternative to the nationalist Palestinian mayors in the two occupied territories.

Sharon to meet Shultz

Mr. Sharon was due to leave later Wednesday for the United States, where, according to an aide, he was expected to hold talks with Secretary of State George

Shultz. A foreign ministry official said that despite problems and delays, the PLO withdrawal from Beirut was "just functioning".

Israel had been given no reason for the decision to cancel Wednesday's scheduled overland departure of Syrian and Palestinian fighters, he added.

An army spokesman said in mid-afternoon that a boat had docked in Beirut and the evacuation was expected to continue by sea with some 500 fighters in the next batch to leave the Lebanese capital.

The spokesman said an Israeli soldier had died after being hit by sniper fire near the Galerie Saman crossing between east and west Beirut Tuesday.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Flat consists of one bedroom, sitting room, and amenities with garden, central heating and telephone.

Location: 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman. Call Tel. 43694

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Wishes to make it clear that the autumn term will begin as scheduled on Sunday Sept. 5 for new entrants and on Monday Sept. 6 for returning pupils.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily newspaper published in Jordan Press Foundation
Established in 1974
الصحف الأردنية المستقلة

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editor-in-Chief: RAMI G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS

Board of Directors: JUNA A. HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYE

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 67171-2-3-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays, Saturdays and public holidays. Advertising rates are available from the Jordan Press Foundation.

We feel sorry for you, Begin

ISRAELI Prime Minister Menachem Begin thinks that his army's invasion of Lebanon will ensure his country's security for another 40 years. At least this is what he tells the Jews of Israel.

Poor thinking, Mr. Begin. We feel sorry for you.

Show us, Mr. Begin, when, where and how in the world's long history a state, whose security could be threatened by a lone gunman with one bullet or their equivalent, did survive for long. Show us when, where and how paranoia obliterated logic and military might won over human will, and, if that happened, for how long.

Why is it, Mr. Begin that you think it is easier to invade a sovereign country and kill thousands of men, women and children than to talk to the people you dispossessed.

It is not that we do not understand what

you are doing, Mr. Begin. It is because we do that your people and the whole world have to eventually listen and see for themselves what tragedies you have brought upon them.

You are no doubt aware, Mr. Begin, that the Palestinians whom you have tried to finish off in Lebanon have not only their light weapons and their full honour left but also eyes and hearts of most people of the world.

Israel will, one day, have to wake up after your nightmare. Before or after more tragedies, more suffering, that is your people's luck. You seem to be in full control of Jewish history and destiny now, Mr. Begin, and that is bad luck.

We know Arab emotions will not send you (or what you, and others who are like you, stand for) away, Mr. Begin. Still, they, and many more, want to do it. After all you did, they will have to.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Gemayel: A suspect president

Bashir Al Gemayel, due to assume his duties as the new president of Lebanon on the 23rd of the next month, has caused a serious crack in the Lebanese lines—a phenomenon that has no precedent. The Lebanese community, in its known structure, has never had such a rift for the cause of a certain fellow.

The election, challenged openly as illegal by a number of both Muslim and Maronite leaders, was one main reason for the split. Other reasons are represented by different practices of Bashir Al Gemayel, such as killing "according to the identity" which was practised by his militias, his various visits to Israel since 1976, his meetings with Ariel Sharon while the aggression of Israelis was underway, his coordination with the Israeli invading troops causing Menachem Begin to be the

first to congratulate him on his success in the elections and address him as his intimate friend.

What is really happening is a split in the ranks of the Lebanese not between Muslims and Maronites. Followers of both religions consider Bashir Al Gemayel as a dangerous fellow to the country, and put to the question his loyalty to his country. This means that the new president, in person, poses a real menace to Lebanon and that there is no dispute among the Lebanese over his Maronite beliefs.

Now, how will the Arabs act towards the new president who deals openly with the enemy and who opens the eastern part of the capital for them (the Israelis). The answer is awaited by most Lebanese and all Arabs.

Al Dustour: Beginning of a new phase of difficulties

Current developments and events in Lebanon, and the violent protests against the election of Bashir Al Gemayel, proved that Lebanon's difficulties were not the result of the existence of Palestinians in the country nor would their departure be a contribution to any solution to the disputes which are totally internal ones.

Protests against the election of Bashir Al Gemayel, which have begun to gain violent nature (setting fire to the homes of eleven deputies... etc), mean that the path before the new president will not be an easy one. Bashir Al Gemayel's cooperation with Israel and his practices of killing and terror against Lebanese and Palestinians reinforce the fact that he is strongly rejected by all Lebanese who are fearful of a possible future domination of the Gemayel's militias over all other parties. The Maronites, too, contribute to the objection for they differ politically with the militia's. The Lebanese leaders also demonstrated their rejection to the election which they considered an open violation to the National Charter of 1943 which provides that the candidate to be elected as president of the country must have the

confidence and the understanding of all parties. Israel is now expected to emphasise on the repression of any foreseen objection to the new president in order to assist him overcome his immediate difficulties.

On the other side, the U.S., being a partner in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, will be held responsible for any possible renewal of the civil war in the country. The U.S. has committed a fatal mistake by supporting Israel instead of arranging a suitable climate for the formation of a powerful government capable of imposing its full domination on the country. The U.S. has indeed ignited the spark of a renewed civil war in Lebanon.

In order that he gains the trust of all parties in Lebanon, Bashir Al Gemayel has to take some practical steps, such as repairing the damaged bridges with his Muslim and Maronite opponents in order to settle old disputes, disbanding his militias—or at least disarming it together with all other parties—and should demand complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, rather than his mere talk calling for "forgetting the past."

RED & BLACK

Beware of cheap technology

By Jawad Ahmad

IN 1978, the organisers of the second Arab-European Business Symposium invited HRH Crown Prince Hassan to be the guest speaker. In his address, the Prince spoke of the transfer of appropriate technology from European countries to their trade partners in the Arab World. Such transfer was seen as mutually beneficial to both parties.

As far as the Europeans were concerned, the selling of technology would open up business opportunities without affecting their lead. Arabs, on the other hand, would fill a serious gap in their production

systems and help in deepening their capital investments.

That call, although appreciated at the time, was not matched by corresponding steps towards reaching that end. Now, there seems to be a revival of that idea, *ipso facto*.

The whole-sale bankruptcies in large firms in both Europe and USA could trigger massive sales of hardware and subtle machinery. Others may seek foreign locations for their plants. A third group may find it to their advantage to sell know-how and modern techniques.

Should these developments occur, the share of Arab countries will be the largest. This conclusion is prompted by a number of considerations most important of which are the availability of purchasing money, the development of production in the Arab World and the notion that Arabs are easygoing clients.

With such a market, greed on the part of technology sellers becomes the prevalent attribute. They want to shove down our throats obsolete methods or methods that are not optimally fit with the pro-

duction techniques used.

There are also certain technology bidders who offer naughty deals under the assumption that they are relinquishing great and valuable assets. Those usually offer to sell their know-how in return for 70 per cent of the equity of the project using that know-how.

In other cases, some technology sellers insist on turn-key undertakings where management and maintenance are kept in their own hands. The benefits of such a method to the user are very small indeed.

The above survey of the different methods of selling technology packages is far from complete. Yet I have tried to illustrate how Arabs can be taken in through their ardent desire to acquire technology they should realise that the current deterioration in the Western economies may not last long. They should be able to strike good bargains in the sluggish technology market.

Until the economies of the West revive from their slump and oil prices pick up again, technology may be our top gain.

Mugabe's problems mount up

Tony Hawkins reports on how terrorist incidents and a faltering economy are undermining confidence at home and abroad in Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

HARARE — The past few weeks have been some of the most difficult for Mr. Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister, since he took office in April 1980. While some of his problems are

not of his own making—the world recession and the aftermath of the severe 1981-82 drought—some certainly are self-inflicted. The confrontation with the judiciary over the continued det-

ention of two white farmers who have three times been released by the courts was surely avoidable. Yet early this month (August) the Attorney General told a High Court judge that, irrespective of what the courts might decide, "the executive is not going to release them."

Diplomats, both from Non-Aligned and Western countries, have been urging caution on Mr. Mugabe not just in the conflict with the courts but in the wider issue of deteriorating relations with Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

But the prime minister has adopted a harsh line against Mr. Nkomo, whose supporters are blamed by the government for the

outbreak of violence and robbery in Matabeleland. Warning parliament that the government might be forced into "extra-legal measures" Mr. Mugabe said: "We may demand two ears for one ear, and two eyes for one eye."

This statement was interpreted not just as a warning to Zapu that the government's patience was close to exhaustion, but also as support for hardliners in the cabinet, including Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, the Home Affairs minister, who have come out against the courts for being unduly lenient on persons accused of security offences.

Setbacks in courts

It is true that the government has had some severe setbacks in the courts. The release of the York brothers (since re-arrested) was closely followed by a court judgment declaring the order detaining a Republic Front M.P., Mr. Wally Stuttaford, to have been illegal. Extra-legal measures are already contemplated in the decision to re-introduce emergency powers, originally adopted by Mr. Ian Smith's government in the 1970s, precluding legal action against the police, army and prison service.

At the heart of the legal crisis is the government's belief that its opponents are determined to undermine it. The abduction of the six white tourists near Bulawayo last month was the first overt sign that the 2,000 or so Ndebele dissidents who profess loyalty to Mr. Joshua Nkomo—were politically inspired. Hitherto, they had gone in for random criminal activities—mainly robbery with violence. But the ransom note at the time of the kidnapping, significantly signed "Zipra forces", demanded political concessions.

This was followed 48 hours later by the obviously well-planned and apparently successful sabotage attack on Thornhill aircraft base, in which at least five aircraft were destroyed and an unknown number severely damaged. The immediate assumption was to link the attack with Zipra but the very sophistication of the weapons used has fuelled speculation that it was the work of disgruntled whites.

With an estimated 1,500 troops and police searching for the kidnappers in western Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe could have done without apparently totally unrelated gangster activity in the Inyanga tourist district far to the east.

Three young Britons were murdered by unknown gunmen some time last month and more recently two white farmers have been killed by gangs. On August 9 it was reported that gunmen had attacked a military base at Murewa in the east, killing an officer and stealing weapons.

These incidents are understandably having a major impact not just on the tourist trade, which is experiencing many cancellations, but also on the morale (in particular) and on the morale of that vitally important element in the white minority—the 5,700 commercial farmers who produce 85 per cent of the country's marketed agricultural output.

The fact that at the annual Commercial Farmers Union Congress last month ministers spoke about the security position behind closed doors was reminiscent of wartime conditions. Not that anyone is suggesting that there has been so serious a deterioration. But, clearly it is a major disappointment after the radical change for the better in the security position last year.

Far more serious than the banditry is the political confrontation between the majority Zanu-PF and Mr. Nkomo's minority Zapu. The Ndebele leader has publicly disowned the insurgents and has met the prime minister to discuss a "common approach". While Mr. Nkomo seemed pleased with the response, the prime minister's office issued a chilly statement noting that the meeting had taken place at Mr. Nkomo's request and that,

Economy deteriorating

Underpinning the bad political news has been a sharp deterioration in the economy. After two years of abnormal economic growth, when real output increased by an average of 13.5 per cent a year, there has been a marked slowdown. Industrial output, which grew 10 per cent last year, was flat in the first quarter of 1982. Mining and agricultural production will be materially lower than last year.

Exports fell nearly 10 per cent in the first quarter while imports were up more than 17 per cent. As a result the trade deficit for the first quarter was almost as large as in the entire year in 1981.

The balance of payments deficit, which rose more than 150 per cent last year, will grow by a further 25 per cent in 1982. Major employers in mining and manufacturing have been warning that without state assistance major layoffs might be necessary. To avoid this, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, the Finance Minister, provided aid of Z\$50 million (U.S.\$65.5 million) to maintain output and employment.

Business morale was boosted by what is widely regarded as a fiscally conservative and realistic budget, but just as this was being digested came the news of a further 9 per cent reduction in import allocations, taking the total cut in the past year to more than 22 per cent.

A key snag is working out just what the government is thinking—be it in the political or economic field. Minutes before Dr. Chidzero introduced his proposed budget, the prime minister was on his feet castigating capitalism as an evil "totally incompatible with humanism and the morality of an equal society." In the budget debate the Finance Minister earned the plaudits of the white opposition, but his measures have come under fire from his own party.

The business community is hoping that Mr. Mugabe will keep his cool with Zapu and accept at face value Mr. Nkomo's inability to control his young henchmen. At the same time, "Zimbabwe needs a compromise solution to the looming confrontation between the courts and the executive over human rights. If these two problems can be overcome, then the bad patch of recent weeks may turn out to be nothing more than just that—a spell of bad luck that afflicts any administration."

Precisely where the balance now lies in government is not clear. On the one hand, the militants are thirsting after a showdown with Zapu while the moderates, like Mr. Mugabe, are looking to a one-party state after the next elections. On the other, the realism of economic pragmatists, such as Dr. Chidzero, contrasts starkly with the over-blown optimism of some ministers and the ideologues.

It is clear, however, that Zimbabwe will continue to face an uphill battle in convincing investors and bankers that its teething troubles are over. Dr. Chidzero was talking in the budget of a detailed statement of investment procedures which he hoped would attract hitherto elusive foreign private capital, but it is going to take more than that to do the trick.

— Financial Times news feature

Dissent growing as Philippine president prepares for U.S. visit

By Jeremy Toyne
Reuters

MANILA — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, with almost 17 years in office behind him, is preparing for a rare visit to his main ally, the United States, at a time when challenges confront him from all directions.

Government officials say the plan is for the 64-year-old president to make only his second official trip to the U.S. some time in September. Senior officials, including his wife Imelda, have been in the U.S. recently laying the ground for the visit.

With a president in the White House whose views on the world are much the same as Mr. Marcos's, a reaffirmation of the close ties between the U.S. and its former colony seems assured, even though there are some nagging disputes over trade and the use of Philippine military bases by U.S. forces.

But critics of Mr. Marcos who draw on the large Filipino community in the U.S. for support can equally be expected to use the visit to draw attention to some of the ills they say afflict their homeland.

And though dissent is less vocal at home than among the U.S.-based critics who include former senators Benigno Aquino and Raul Manglapus, it is manifesting itself in a number of directions.

Many of the complaints voiced by labour groups, the urban poor, Catholic priests and lay workers, students and intellectuals about low wages, high prices, incompetent or vindictive officials, military abuses, graft and corruption, the lack of some basic freedoms of the press and speech are new.

But a novel element in the year and a half since Mr. Marcos lifted eight years of martial law rule has been the shift by several such groups towards the left and radical action, and away from any attempt at dialogue with the authorities.

Labour groups, led by the half-million-strong May movement (KMU) reject invitations to dialogues with either the government or the pro-government trade union congress of the Philippines (TUCP), and instead its members resort to strikes.

With industry already complaining of the impact of worldwide recession, a level of strikes running at almost twice last year's level has brought expressions of deep government concern.

At times, the security forces have moved in to make arrests, but this has only prompted more worker action.

The government, in what has become almost a reflex action, labels some of the labour organisations "subversive."

When the TUCP called for a

rise in the minimum daily wage of 31.85 pesos (\$3.79), Mr. Marcos told the national assembly it was time to investigate "how true these charges are of subversive infiltrating the legitimate ranks of labour."

Another group labelled "subversive" and "economic saboteurs" are squatters whose often well-established homes in many areas of Manila are threatened by demolition as the government clears the way for projects such as the national government centre.

During one meeting of a squatters' action group within sight of the largely impotent national assembly, a social worker observed: "They (the squatters) don't suggest an appeal to the first lady. A year ago, they would have done that."

First lady

The first lady is Imelda Marcos, the president's powerful wife whose roles as minister of human

including the gun-toting Father Conrad Balweg in the northern Philippines, are said to have joined the Communists' military wing, the new people's army, to take direct action to its ultimate conclusion.

While some priests worry about working in often unwitting parallel with Communists on projects for the poor and downtrodden, others concentrate on the other side of the military equation—reported abuses by government troops.

Organisations such as the ecumenical movement for justice and peace (EMJP) arrange fact-finding missions, document alleged atrocities and provide moral and financial support to displaced families, most of them in rural areas.

The EMJP says it has documented almost 1,000 people killed by the military since Mr. Marcos lifted martial law in January 1981, and that at least 268 others have disappeared.

Other groups work on behalf of over 1,300 detainees they say are kept in military camps all over the country.

On the other side of the coin, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said recently that Communist rebels killed at least 142 people including many local government officials during the first half of the year.

There is no doubt that he has the power, both constitutional and actual, to do so although it would not be easy to swallow for even such a firm ally as the Reagan administration and in any case might not work a second time.

Some Filipinos argue that it is the link with the U.S. that has kept Mr. Marcos in power for long. Former President Diosdado Macapagal, defeated by him in 1965, said in a recent interview that continued U.S. support rested on the fact that "he has made sure American business and interests are favoured."

But an equally important factor is the access which U.S. forces continue to have to the huge military bases at Subic Bay and Clark airfield. Long negotiations over a 1979 treaty ended with the granting of Philippine sovereignty over the bases.

Though he sometimes looks unwell from an undisclosed ailment which doctors say they suspect is debilitating but not fatal, Mr. Marcos shows no sign so far of giving up what he and his family have perhaps come to regard as their own.

But with the old tolerated opposition will in disarray and becoming increasingly irrelevant, what is going on among many increasingly radicalised groups around the country may give him food for thought, diplomats believe.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Indeed, at least eight priests,

settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila have given her rein to launch grandiose schemes including expensive housing projects.

Instead of turning to the first lady, a significant number are now looking to radical elements associated with the left-wing of the Catholic church and to Communist and quasi-Communist organisations.

In a country which is more than 80 per cent Catholic and in a church where radical action has drawn the attention of several popes, the involvement of priests among underprivileged groups in the Philippines is only to be expected.

But diplomats and other observers, some within the church, say they detect a distinct increase in the number of clerics and lay workers prepared to come out against the government.

Foreign tourists outnumber Germans in the romantic capital

By Paul Radford
Reuter

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — The baroque buildings and narrow streets and alleys of Heidelberg's old town, virtually unchanged for more than 200 years, have long been a mecca for tourists.

But these days the city's well-deserved reputation as the capital of German romanticism seems to appeal less and less to West Germans.

Two years ago, for the first time, foreign tourists outnumbered German visitors and the trend is accelerating. This year the city's tourist office expects three out of every five of its visitors to be foreigners.

A stroller down the Hauptstrasse, or main street, is as likely to hear snatches of English, French or Japanese these days as of the native German tongue.

Faced with domestic criticism that Heidelberg has lost much of its romantic appeal in recent years, the city authorities are unashamedly concentrating their efforts on attracting overseas tourists, for whom Heidelberg's ornate architecture and light-hearted approach to life are as satisfying as ever.

Domestic economy

The tourist office attributes the fall in German visitors to problems besetting the domestic economy.

With less to spend, West Germans have cut their holidays to one a year, tourist official Johann Kemper explained, and are more interested in heading for the Mediterranean sunshine than in the cultural appeal of cities such as Heidelberg.

Heidelberg, with its ruined castle overlooking the red-tiled roofs

and pastel-shaded walls of the old town on the banks of the River Neckar, has been a popular destination with foreigners, however, for more than 100 years.

But its international prominence soared in the 1920s with the unlikely help of a Hungarian immigrant to the United States. Sigmund Romberg's Operetta "The Student Prince," based on the play Old Heidelberg, was a Broadway smash hit and sent thousands of Americans scurrying across the Atlantic.

More than 50 years later they are still coming in droves. One in six visitors to Heidelberg is American, many of them attracted by the chance of seeing "The Student Prince" performed in English in the Romantic castle grounds.

World War II bombing

Heidelberg, ravaged by the French on a number of occasions

in the 17th century, escaped bombing during World War II.

It is said that the city was deliberately spared by the allies. Some people claim to have seen

The story may well be apocryphal but, nevertheless, Heidelberg was the site chosen by the U.S. army for its European headquarters and American ser-

With less to spend, West Germans have cut their holidays one a year, and are more interested in heading for the Mediterranean sunshine than in the cultural appeal of cities such as Heidelberg.

leaflets dropped by U.S. bombers announcing that Heidelberg would be saved from destruction so that Americans could live there after the war.

vicemen and their families form a large minority of the population today.

A growing number of Japanese are also discovering Heidelberg.

Just half an hour's drive from Frankfurt airport, the city serves as an appetising introduction to Europe.

Though the city's charms are plainly not lost on the 300,000 foreigners who arrive every year, many West German maintain that Heidelberg is losing its romantic appeal.

The construction of a modern department store in the Hauptgasse and the pulling down of many picturesque buildings in the Bismarckplatz several years ago were unwelcome intrusions into the city's 18th-century atmosphere.

A wave of popular protest spawned action groups dedicated to stopping Heidelberg's romantic character from being undermined. Their efforts to prevent similar mistakes have been largely successful in the last three or four years.

Traffic problems

City authorities have played their part by insisting that old facades are retained when buildings are renovated. Four years ago they also barred vehicles from the centre of the old town, constructing a ring of 13 underground car parks to ease the resulting traffic problems.

But they do not always escape criticism. Many residents preferred the Hauptgasse when trams and horse-drawn carriages were allowed through the cobblestoned thoroughfare.

Other people bemoan the advent of souvenir gift boutiques and sex shops.

There is also nostalgia about the disappearance of student traditions in the city, whose university was founded in 1386. Today there are 27,000 students in Heidelberg, more than one in five of the population, but the bri-

ghtly coloured caps and sashes they used to wear are rarely seen nowadays.

They even behave less colourfully, it seems. The students' prison, used for 200 years to control drunkenness and riots, closed in 1914, perhaps because undergraduates can no longer afford the prices in the old town's famed student taverns, which are now frequented by tourists.

Drinking was also a popular court pastime in Heidelberg's golden age. The castle boasts the world's largest wine vat, finished in 1751, with a capacity of 221,726 litres.

It was guarded by the dwarf and court jester Perkeo, a jovial character well in keeping with Heidelberg's cheerful image, who reputedly made good use of it. Popular legend has it that he died after accidentally drinking a glass of water.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

AL FARDOUS RESTAURANT
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
welcomes you and invites you to spend a wonderful time in its quiet and heated halls.
FRESH FISH DAILY
MIXED CHARCOAL GRILLS
LEBANESE MEZZA
Meat Al Hamam, Mezzat Al Hamam
Tel. 875566 Tel. 115

RESTAURANT CHINA
"The First & Best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan"
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Al-Hayati Girl's School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 41063. Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Aways orders welcome. Welcome & Thank-You

Stop Here Once... & You'll Come Again
Abu Nawwas Bar
2 Happy Hours Daily
From 5 to 7 p.m.
Drinks half price
Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman
Near Khalid Hospital Tel. 43106 or 43856

La Terrasse
Welcomes you to THE ROOF "Terrace"
• Delicious cuisine
• Panoramic view
• Relaxing atmosphere
for reservations Tel. 62831 Shmeisani

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant FULLY AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Sagra Road East of New Traffic Bridge Across From Holiday Inn
Tel. 61922 AMMAN

HOTELS

Ice Cream Dream
at Cafe Boulevard
JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
4 STAR HOTEL
92 ROOMS
DISCO
SWIMMING POOL
COFFEE SHOP

SABASHA RESTAURANT
Korean-Japanese Chinese Cuisine
Open daily:
Lunch 12.30 p.m.
Dinner 6.11.30 p.m.
Reservation call 65161 Ext. 93
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
AMMAN

Holiday Inn
Luncheon Buffet
Every Friday And Sunday
Res. 63100

For a touch of taste and style
"The Exquisite Buffet" at
Hotel Jerusalem Melia
Dinner-Every Thursday
Luncheon-Every Friday & Sunday
Tel. 65121/4 Amman

THE SWIMMING POOL at the
Hotel Jerusalem International Melia
Not a mere pool to have a dip but a world of beauty to enjoy with your family
For membership contact sales manager
Tel. 65121/8

Regency Palace Hotel
Presents for the first time in Amman "THE ROYAL FLUSH"
A twelve-star international showband at Al Alali rooftop restaurant.
Every night except Mondays
For the most enjoyable evening dial Amman 60000
Welcome to the world of hospitality and tradition

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST OPTICIAN IN TOWN
OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
MODERATE PRICES
SAME DAY DELIVERY
TEL. 42043 AMMAN

THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
CONTACT LENSE CENTRE
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSE
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
AMMAN TEL. 42043

SOME THINGS LAST FOREVER



Rosen Thal studio-linie

Jabal Amman
2nd Circle
Tel. 41816



CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE

Specialists in local & international removals
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
• storage • packing • crating • clearing
• door-to-door service
CROWN INTERNATIONAL
Amman, Jabal Nussari - First Circle
Tel. 64090 - Tlx 22205 BESMCO JO
Aqaba Tel. 5778

Multi-System Room Air Conditioners
DAIKIN
Tel. 65354 & 61978

NEIE Real Estate
Your Real Estate Agent in Jordan
Tel. 42358, 42503
P.O. Box 35107 Amman
Tlx 21867 Jo

phone 6774-2-3

TRANSPORTATION

CLEARANCE
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for:
SAS Scandinavian Airlines
Thai Airways
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

1982 models
WASSIM RENT-A-CAR
short & long term
TEL. 44578 - 43515
CAMEO HOTEL

ABAHA TOURS
RENT A CAR AT
HOLIDAY INN AMMAN
Tel. 63100

europcar
rent a car
1982 MODELS AVAILABLE
Europcar Offices:
Shepherd Hotel 39197-8
Marriott Hotel 60100
Sheraton Palace Hotel 60000

AQABA

EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT DINNER BUFFET AND DISCO PARTY
Tel. 24709/409
Where The Fun Never Ends

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant AQABA
Invites you to enjoy the best service and the delicious Chinese Cuisine in the most quiet atmosphere.
Amman road
Tel. 4633

DINE WINE DANCE
While in Aqaba visit
"The German Restaurant" at THE CRAZY HORSE
located next to Grindlays Bank
Restaurant open daily
11:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.
6:00 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Try our special
PLANTERS' PUNCH
and dance till 1:00 a.m.
Aqaba Tel. 5295
P.O. Box 347

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

Compressor loading delayed as Paris tries to patch up differences with Washington

PARIS (R) — The loading of a Soviet-bound ship carrying French-made parts for the Siberia-Europe pipeline was delayed for the second day Wednesday as France tried to play down differences with the United States.

The French government this week assumed responsibility for a contract held by Dresser-France, a U.S.-owned subsidiary, to supply compressors for the natural gas pipeline, despite a U.S. ban on the supply of equipment for the project.

The freighter Borodine was to have loaded the first three compressors Wednesday but port sources at Le Havre said this had been delayed until Thursday. No explanation was given.

The three giant compressors, each weighing 60 tonnes, are still in their packing cases in a shed at the docks, the sources said. They are part of a consignment of 21.

The sources said the Borodine was now due to load Thursday and head for the Soviet Latvian port of Riga.

Dresser-France is wholly owned by the U.S. firm Dresser Industries Incorporated of Dallas, Texas. A U.S. court ruled Tuesday that the U.S. government could punish the subsidiary if it defied President Reagan's embargo.

Go ahead signals

West Germany, Italy and Britain have also told firms to go ahead with contracts to supply parts for the pipeline, which is to provide Western Europe with natural gas from Siberia.

But France is the first West European country to take legal steps to ensure delivery.

Diplomats said the U.S. was

under considerable pressure to take some kind of action in response to France's defiance.

The U.S. embargo on supplies for the pipeline was ordered as part of Washington's policy of blocking the transfer of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union.

But French officials were at pains to play down differences with the Americans over the project.

Presidential spokesman Jacques Attali said the weekly cabinet meeting had not discussed the issue, and told one reporter: "Possibly the crisis of which you speak is not as grave as you think it is."

Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said: "A compromise is always possible, but I am not aware of any compromise at this stage."

Earlier this week he warned Washington not to take any retaliatory action that could lead to a trade war.

European Community worries about tension with U.S.

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community, worried about increased tension with the United States, is pressing for urgent talks on differences over the Siberia-Europe gas pipeline, senior officials said Wednesday.

The community has still not received Washington's response to its note earlier this month on political, economic and legal objections to President Reagan's embargo on the transfer of technology to the Soviet Union.

The pipeline controversy and parallel disputes about steel, agriculture and other trade issues have soured relations between Western Europe and Washington.

"We must at all costs avoid an

escalation and avert a trade war which would be damaging to both sides," European Commission President Gaston Thorn said.

The Commission, executive body of the European Community, has responsibility for trade and has been co-ordinating the Community's response to the pipeline embargo.

High-level political consultations

Mr. Thorn told reporters: "What we would like is high-level political consultations on the legal aspects of the embargo, which we consider goes against international law because of its extra-territorial application."

The French government, defying the U.S. embargo, has assumed responsibility for a contract held by Dresser-France, a U.S.-owned subsidiary, to supply compressors for the gas pipeline.

West Germany, Britain and Italy have also told companies to go ahead with contracts to supply parts for the project which is to supply Western Europe with natural gas from Siberia.

The dispute over the pipeline is only one of a series of problems between the European Community and Washington to have caused tensions in the last few months.

Tough anti-subsidy and anti-dumping duties on European steel exports threaten to cause serious harm to the European steel industry, and a row about agricultural subsidies has caused further frustration in Europe.

With the approach of congressional elections in the United States in November, European officials fear that political drumbeating in the U.S. could increase current tensions.

Mexico to export 110,000 barrels of oil a day to U.S.

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico will soon start exporting an average of 110,000 barrels of oil a day to the United States to repay an advance payment of one billion dollars the U.S. government made for the oil, the Mexican Finance Ministry said.

A communique said the Finance Ministry and the U.S. Energy Department signed an agreement Tuesday stipulating Mexico would begin exporting light "isthmus" crude on Oct. 1 for a 12-month period.

The advance payment is part of a package of American measures to help Mexico avert the threat of bankruptcy over its massive foreign debts.

The communique said the price of the oil would fluctuate in line with international market conditions within an upper and lower limit of \$35 and \$25 a barrel. Isthmus crude, comparable in quality with Saudi Arabian light oil, currently sells for \$32.50 a barrel.

Singapore contracts Soviet firm

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore's state-owned Keppel shipyard said Wednesday it had concluded a multi-million-dollar deal with a Soviet firm that would provide a boost to the depressed ship-repair market here.

The deal was to repair and convert two Soviet vessels at an estimated cost of 110 million Singapore dollars (\$55 million), a spokesman for the shipyard said.

Under the contract with the Soviet Sudolport Trading Agency, the Keppel shipyard would convert the Vladivostok and the Dalny Vostok into advanced fish factory ships. The work is expected to be completed in 10 months.

The shipyard repaired eight Russian merchant ships last year at an estimated cost of 18 million Singapore dollars (\$9 million).

Arab oil ministers to meet in Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — Oil ministers from Saudi Arabia and five Gulf allies including some major producers plan to meet in mid-October in Oman, informed oil sources said Wednesday.

The meeting of the Gulf cooperation council oil ministers in Salalah on the Arabian Sea coast had been set for September but was postponed because of pressure of business, they said.

Oil experts predicted the talks would focus on likely weak demand for oil from Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has threatened its hold on prices.

Saudi Arabia's Ahmad Zaki Yamani and his colleagues from Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain would also be able to assess the findings of OPEC's four-man market monitoring committee which meets in Abu Dhabi on September 20.

The six council members pump about eight million barrels of oil daily. Oman and Bahrain are not OPEC members.

Toshiba develops ultra-fast computer chip

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Toshiba Corporation said Tuesday it had developed an ultra-fast computer chip it described as a milestone in the development of super computers.

It referred to the chip as the world's fastest logic large-scale integration (LSI) made up of a compound of gallium and arsenic instead of the conventional silicon wafer.

Toshiba said the new type of logic LSI chip could carry out calculations at a speed of 80 picoseconds (one picosecond equals one-thousand-billionth of a second) through its 500 data gates, or about five times faster than a silicon logic LSI.

The electricity consumption of the gallium and arsenic LSI is 0.2 milliwatts per gate, about a 10th of that of the silicon LSI, the company said.

A company spokesman said it would take three to four years before commercial production could start. But he added that the new LSI marked a milestone in the future creation of super computers conducting complicated scientific calculations at ultra high speeds.

The logic chip differs from the memory chip, which simply stores data without processing it.

Trade union warns British government

LONDON (R) — A British trade union warned the government Wednesday against using troops to break an increasingly bitter strike over pay in the state health service.

The National Union of Public Employees (NUPE), representing hospital porters, cleaners and other low-paid workers, said such a step would probably provoke more disruptive action.

The union was replying to Health Minister Kenneth Clarke who said Tuesday troops were standing by. "We will use them, if any essential services cannot be maintained by health service workers, sooner rather than later," he said.

A NUPE spokesman said the union had agreed to provide emergency cover for patients and this had broken down in only a tiny number of cases.

The dispute over a 12 per cent pay claim has caused pile-ups of rubbish and dirty laundry at many of Britain's 2,500 hospitals and lengthened waiting lists for non-urgent operations.

The government, seeking to keep down wage levels in the public sector, has offered a 7.5 per cent rise for nurses and six per cent for ancillary workers.

India to open \$11m credit for Mauritius

PORT LOUIS (R) — India is to open a credit line of 100 million rupees (\$11 million) to help the hard-pressed economy of Mauritius, a joint communique said.

The communique, issued Tuesday night at the end of a three-day visit by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, said Mauritius would use the money to import Indian goods and to help set up state companies planned by the island's new government.

Prime minister Anerood Jugnauth's left-wing coalition pledged in its manifesto for last June's elections to set up a state trading corporation and a national shipping line.

India will provide technical assistance in setting up the trading corporation and some of the Indian credit will be used to buy a vessel for the shipping corporation.

The Mauritian economy has run into trouble because of low world prices for sugar, its main foreign exchange earner, external debts of four billion rupees (\$400 million) and inflation averaging more than 25 per cent in recent years.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices closed lower and government bonds were down by up to 1½ points on balance on a fresh bout of profit-taking. Dealers said operators were somewhat concerned over the political implications of the sharp rise in unemployment.

The Bank of England cut its money market intervention rate by a further ½ point but this had little impact on market sentiment.

Equities were easier after an irregular trend and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.6 at 568.4.

Blue Circle Industries was 10p higher at 413 and firmed to 415 after better than expected half year earnings before moving to 408 on profit taking, dealers said.

Associated Dairies gained 6p to 156 following full year results and a one for three scrip issue but eased to 146 at the close and Johnson Matthey fell 18p to 238 after quarterly figures.

Gold shares fluctuated with the bullion price and closed above Wednesday's lows in moderate volume, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.7655/65	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2321/24	Canadian dollars
	2.4200/10	West German marks
	2.6530/50	Dutch guilders
	2.0450/65	Swiss francs
	46.53/58	Belgian francs
	6.8150/8200	French francs
	1369.50/1370.50	Italian lire
	250.90/251.00	Japanese yen
	6.0325/40	Swedish crowns
	6.5350/70	Norwegian crowns
	8.4620/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	396.00/397.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson



"Our creditors are giving up. They're sending the 'past due' notices by third class now."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IMPER
TOOBA
SAWELE
HEMMAV



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: LOUSE HITCH SLOGAN PLACID
Answer: Might be responsible for a holdup in the backyard—CLOTHESLINES

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Soviet foreign trade boosts

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet trade with the rest of the world rose 11.1 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1981, according to preliminary figures published in Moscow Wednesday.

But a report, accompanying the figures published in the weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, blamed Western "imperialist circles" for slowing Western trade with the Soviet Union.

The figures showed trade turnover for January to June was 60.3 billion roubles (\$81.5 billion), with almost half being trade with members of the Communist Comecon trading bloc.

Trade with the West and Japan rose 13.6 per cent to 19.6 billion roubles (\$26.4 billion) for the six months compared with January-June 1981.

Trade with West Germany, Moscow's biggest Western trading partner, accounted for 3.4 billion roubles (\$4.6 billion) of this, a rise of 26.8 per cent.

Trade with Italy leapt by 25 per cent to 1.9 billion roubles (\$2.5 billion) and with Japan by 22 per cent to 1.99 billion roubles (\$2.69 billion), the weekly said.

Trade with France, however, fell 5.4 per cent against the first half of 1981 to 1.9 billion roubles (\$2.5 billion).

The weekly gave no details of trade with the United States but said economic exchanges with industrially developed countries had taken place this year in difficult circumstances — an apparent reference to Western sanctions linked to the imposition of military rule in Poland.

It said "imperialist circles," primarily in the United States, strove to reverse the normalisation of economic relations between the West and the Soviet Union.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Study the specifics of a difficult problem you have before going ahead with definite plans. Go after your true aims with confidence. Be more open-minded in all your dealings.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Gain from the viewpoints of others who do not think as you do. Alter your plans if you are undecided about making a trip.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better accord with allies and then carry through with any work connected with joint enterprises.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan your schedule so that your activities will go like clockwork. Take health treatments and improve your appearance.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to be more understanding with family members and spread more happiness. Be more active.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show more interest in associates and follow advice given for greater success and happiness. Sidelstep a troublemaker.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you do more than your share of the work that must be done. Use extreme care in motion at all times today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to improve the monetary side of your life so that you can enjoy more security in the future. Be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate upon improving your personal well-being during the morning. Strive for increased happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans early in the day for business and social activities. Steer clear of one who wants to waste your time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan your time well so that you are able to see good friends and yet not neglect work you have to do. Know what your aims are.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Decide what is best to do regarding career matters and then engage in favorite hobby with congenials. Be sensible.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) The morning is the best time to study a new project you have in mind. Make sure to keep promises you have made.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be interested in many activities and will want to know scientifically how things operate. Be sure to give education for this fertile mind and your progeny will apply this knowledge upon reaching maturity.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to observe the progress you have made and to make more plans for the future. State your views to influential persons who can be helpful to you. Be logical.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A fine day to examine new outlets through which to expand. A direct course is the best to follow at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use a more direct method where finances are concerned and gain benefits. Take needed health treatments today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Come to the right decision concerning relations with associates. Be sure to spend your money wisely today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get your work done early in the day so you'll have more time for social activities later. Use care in motion.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A time to be calm while going after a personal aim. Take constructive steps to improve the quality of your life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are able now to get the support of associates in a new project you have in mind. Show others that you are wise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your views to associates early in the day and come to a fine agreement. Strive for increased happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't neglect to handle monetary affairs that are important to your welfare. Be more reassuring to loved one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your financial status and find a better way to increase your income. Be wary of false friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Obtain important information you need at the right sources. Maintain a cheerful disposition at all times today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Morning is best time to be gregarious and to talk with key persons. Seek the company of congenials tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go after your personal aims in a positive manner and get excellent results. Take no risks with your reputation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful persons who will adopt the right philosophy that could lead to a most successful life. Be sure to give ethical and spiritual training early in life. Sports are a must in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Warsaw gives final warning to American reporter

WARSAW (R) — John Darnton, the New York Times reporter who won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of Poland, said Wednesday the Polish authorities had given him a final warning after temporarily barring him from working here.

Darnton, who returned for a brief period after ending his Warsaw assignment in June, was prohibited from reporting last Friday after the authorities complained of a story he wrote about an incident in an internment camp.

He said the authorities had returned his work credentials but a foreign ministry official told him the temporary ban "constitutes a final warning."

Last week Darnton wrote that the authorities beat a large number of inmates after a disturbance at the Kwidzyn camp in northern Poland.

The official Polish News Agency PAP later reported the Warsaw

hington correspondent of the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu: Włodzimierz Łożyski, had had his accreditation suspended from Tuesday in an apparent reciprocal gesture by the U.S. authorities for Darnton's suspension.

PAP quoted the Polish charge d'affaires in Washington as telling U.S. State Department officials the Darnton case could not be compared with work of Polish correspondents in the United States.

He was quoted as saying Darnton had reported "unverified, inflammatory information which fanned tension in relations between the two countries."

Western media attacked

WARSAW (R) — Poland Wednesday kept up its attack on Western radio stations beaming

Polish-language services into Poland, saying they sought to foment disturbances and even civil war.

The Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu said 40 per cent of the output of the American, British, West German and French stations was explicitly subversive and the rest played an important role in plans to destabilise the country.

On Monday the Foreign Ministry protested to the four countries' embassies at what it called "a brutal interference in our country's internal affairs."

Trybuna Ludu said the stations had put out three times as much propaganda as normal in the month up to Aug. 15. There had been "an intensified programme of direct appeals for disturbances, revenge and—let's not hide the fact—civil war," it added.

Lech Walesa

BONN (R) — Interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa may have a role to play in Polish trade unions after he is released, Poland's dep-

uty Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in an interview published here Wednesday.

Mr. Rakowski told the left-wing monthly news magazine Konkret the Polish government wanted to end "the situation which is making a martyr of him (Walesa)," but he would not say when Mr. Walesa would be freed.

He believed Mr. Walesa could resume his activities, if he wanted to, "in the trade unions which have to be constructed in Poland under new principles."

Solidarity was suspended and Mr. Walesa was interned when martial law was imposed in Poland last December.

Mr. Rakowski said Solidarity may have a say in discussions over the setting up of new trade unions provided it refrained from organising street unrest in the next few weeks.

"With or without Solidarity the new trade union movement must be genuinely independent, independent of the state, for the defence of the workers' interests," he added.

Turks report Armenian guerrillas in Cyprus

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish newspaper reported Wednesday that more than 1,000 Armenian guerrillas had left their bases in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of Cyprus.

In an unsourced despatch from Cyprus, the daily Hurriyet said some 1,200 guerrillas from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) reached Cyprus by boat while police in the Greek-Cypriot sector of the divided island "looked the other way."

The Turkish Foreign Ministry declined comment on the report. Government sources said it was too early to tell whether ASALA had decided to move its headquarters from Beirut or, if it had, where it would go.

Last week Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said it would be "the gravest error" if the Greek-Cypriot government allowed Armenian guerrillas to operate on the island, which is inhabited by Greek and Turkish communities.

ASALA is one of several Armenian groups waging a violent campaign against Turkey to avenge what they say was the mas-

sacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Eastern Turkey in 1915. Successive Turkish governments have denied the charge.

Hurriyet also reported that Turkish Intelligence Services estimated that more than 500 non-Armenian Turkish leftist guerrillas had secretly fled Lebanon for Crete.

It added that the intelligence services believed about 150 Turkish leftist guerrillas were killed in the fighting in Lebanon while up to 20 had been captured by Israeli troops.

Diplomatic sources said Turkish leftists as well as Armenian guerrillas had been in Lebanon and it was likely they were now leaving, but they could not tell in what numbers or by what route.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry also declined to comment on another Hurriyet report that the government was concerned that PLO guerrillas being evacuated from Lebanon through Cyprus were leaving arms on the Greek side of the island.

American officials in Ankara said only a very small amount of arms had been left in Cyprus and this was being attended to.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iranian defector to wrestle for Canada

MONTREAL (R) — An Iranian wrestler who defected to the World Championships said he wanted to wrestle for Canada and promote the cause of the People's Mujahadeen in Iran. Seyed Jabbar Mehdiyou, 26, asked for political asylum while attending the championships in Edmonton earlier this month. He told a press conference Wednesday "I fear for the life of my mother and sister (in Iran) and for my brother who has been sentenced to 15 years in prison because he opposes the Khomeini regime." The burly wrestler said there were more than four million unemployed in his country and added that the economy was being drained by the war with neighbouring Iraq.

96 more policemen sacked in India

NEW DELHI (R) — The government of India's northern state of Haryana, faced with simmering police unrest, Wednesday sacked 96 policemen who took part in demonstrations Tuesday. Chief Minister Bhajan Lal told a press conference in the regional capital of Chandigarh it took the number of constables dismissed over the past two days to 389. Those sacked Wednesday had been blocking a road near Chandigarh to protest against the dismissal of their colleagues, the Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Mr. Lal as saying. Tuesday, 293 police were fired for taking part in demonstrations last week to back demands for better working conditions.

900-year-old body found in China

PEKING (R) — The well-preserved corpse of a woman wearing a copper mesh shroud has been discovered in a 900-year-old tomb in inner Mongolia, the New China News Agency said Wednesday. The woman's skin was still elastic, although most internal organs had become dry and withered, it added. The woman, a member of the Khitan tribe who founded the Liao Dynasty (916-1125), appeared to have died at the age of about 25, it said.

2nd U.S. sperm bank baby born

LOS ANGELES (R) — A 40-year-old unmarried psychologist, Afion Blake, gave birth Tuesday to the second baby to be produced by the "Nobel Sperm Bank," a family spokesman said in Los Angeles. She said the eight pound 10½ ounce (3.9 kg) boy, born by a Caesarian operation, was doing well and would be named Doron William Blake. Doron is a Greek word meaning gift, she added. The "Nobel Sperm Bank" was set up by Robert Graham, a 76-year-old millionaire businessman and father of eight children in Escondido, California, to produce creative, intelligent babies. The bank was originally limited to Nobel Prize winners, but restrictions were later relaxed to include scientists not eligible for Nobel Prizes, such as those in the fields of mathematics and social sciences.

Team to scrutinise Israeli actions in Lebanon

LONDON (J.T.) — An International Commission to inquire into violations of International Law by Israel during its invasion of Lebanon has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. Sean MacBride. Mr. MacBride is the President of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva. He was former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation and was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974.

The Commission consists of: Professor Richard Falk, Professor of International Law, University of Princeton; Dr. Kader Asmal, Senior Lecturer in Law, Trinity College Dublin; Professor Gerard de la Pradelle, Professor, Uni-

versity of Paris; Dr. Brian Bercusson, Lecturer in Law, University of London; Professor Stefan Wild, Director, Oriental Institute, University of Bonn.

The Commission is independent of all governments, parties and organisations, and appeals to all people of goodwill around the world to contribute towards its work by giving moral and financial support.

In an advertisement which appeared in the Financial Times recently, the commission announced that donations/cheques could be made to:

For the Inquiry on Israeli Invasion of Lebanon International Commission, 11 Connaught Place London W2 2ET.

El Al to close on weekends

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Rabbis Wednesday won a long battle to close the national airline El Al on the Sabbath and other Jewish religious holidays against strong resistance from airline employees and the country's secular majority.

The Knesset (parliament) Finance Committee ratified a government decision which, from Sept. 1, will ground El Al planes from dusk on Friday to dusk on

Saturday, the weekly Jewish day of rest, and on other religious holidays when observant Jews refrain from all work.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to the shutdown under intense pressure from religious groups within his coalition.

His consent was given despite warnings that the struggling airline might not survive the estimated annual loss of \$40 million caused by the measure.

Peace in Middle East is still at large

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The time is "now" — in the wake of the Beirut crisis — to face squarely the unresolved problem of the Palestinian people if the Middle East is not to be held hostage to further bloody tragedies.

This is the consensus of former White House, State Department, academic and other specialists on the region who were interviewed after the first contingents of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) began withdrawing from their besieged west Beirut stronghold.

All parties concerned, the Arab states and Israel included, should join in pursuing a broadened and reinvigorated peace process, the specialists agreed.

"I think it would be very dangerous to believe that because the PLO has departed Lebanon, that the Palestinian problem is solved," said ambassador Lucius Battle, former assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, now chairman of the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute.

"The theme for the world to continue to focus on is the Palestinians, a problem still unresolved," David J. Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans, concurred that what is happening under the Beirut plan of U.S. presidential emissary Philip Habib is only a beginning.

"We are not talking about a settlement, but a disengagement," he said. "We do hope we won't let ourselves get side-tracked from the settlement of the Palestine-Israel conflict which is as yet the source of most of the problems in the Middle East," Mr. Sadd said.

Joseph Sisco, former state department official, stressed the Palestinian problem in relation to "a sustained and reinvigorated peace process." This effort cannot wait upon the return of a stabilised Lebanon, he said.

"I think it is time for us (United States) to go beyond the postman

role that we've played in recent months," he said. "What we need to do is explore, and actually put forward concrete, substantive ideas to break the impasse in the autonomy talks."

Mr. Sisco said that one of the results of the Lebanese crisis is that "it has changed radically the circumstances within which the Palestinian issue can be resolved... Everybody has to look at the situation very differently."

Dr. William B. Quandt, of the Brookings Institution in Washington and formerly of the White House's National Security Council, said: "We really have to move quickly to build on the memory of what has happened in Lebanon, which I don't think anyone wants to repeat." He also linked the Palestinian issue and the peace process.

"The Camp David accords of 1978 offer a sufficiently broad and flexible framework so that we can find within it the elements of a new strategy, but I don't think we should see it as a straight-jacket," Dr. Quandt said.

"We should see it as a point of reference and a takeoff point, but we probably need at this point to think of ways of broadening the base of those negotiations, so that on the Arab side in particular there is a broader support for those negotiations in the next phase than there has been in the past."

Dr. Bernard Reich, chairman of the George Washington University's Political Science Department, likewise underscored the need for broadening the Camp David process.

"Just ending the war doesn't solve the problem," he said. "Now an opportunity exists for moving on toward peace, an Arab-Israeli peace," he said.

Landrum Bolling, a research professor with Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, recently returned from Beirut where he spent five days. In 1970 he published a book, "The search for peace in the Middle East." He feels the basic issues are the same today as more than a decade ago.

"The things which interested me in 1970—the indication of real desire on the part of moderates on both sides to move toward a real peace settlement—I think those possibilities are still there," Mr. Bolling said.

"I think the moderates on both sides very much want to work out an accommodation, but there are hardliners, both among the Palestinians and the Israelis who obviously have a kind of winner-take-all view. That's the sad part of the whole tragedy."

U.S. information agency adopts old name

WASHINGTON — The United States Information Agency (USIA), known from 1973 to 1982 as the U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA), has been officially renamed USIA by act of Congress.

The name-change legislation, which was signed by the president Aug. 24, is part of the agency's fiscal year 1982/1983 authorisation bill. As was the case from the time of the agency's founding in 1953, USIA will again be called the United States Information Service (USIS) abroad.

The U.S. Information Agency is an independent organisation within the executive branch responsible for the U.S. government's overseas information and cultural programmes, including the Voice of America and the Fulbright Scholarship Programme.

The agency, which has 202 posts in 124 countries, also produces a wide range of media products, administers a number of exchanges, mounts exhibitions and administers a worldwide system of American libraries and cultural centres.

USIA became USICA in April 1978, when the information and broadcasting functions of USIA were merged with the educational and cultural bureau of the Department of State.

The new name was never popular, however, either with the agency's employees or with its clientele abroad.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

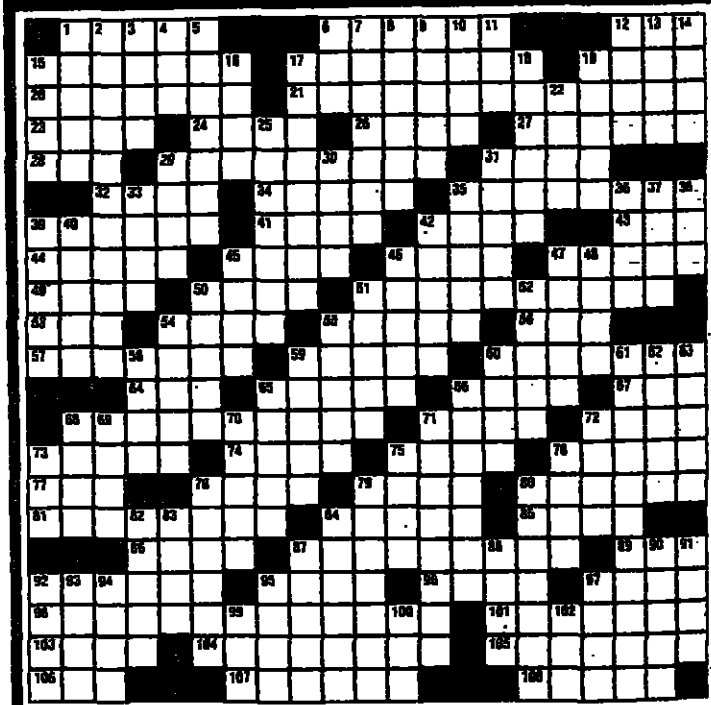
STRANGE CAR PARTS

By Bert H. Kruse

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Presidential name	1 False wing	1 Free ticket	1 Macambriza
2 "— and a drum"	2 Senator from Arkansas	2 Food fish	2 Mountain ridge
3 College course abbr.	3 Fill	3 Fish spear	3 Butter, a.e.
4 Montgomery is its capital	4 After Avil	4 Walking stick	4 Weep continuously
5 Quindici	5 Debauch	5 Bombastic	5 Hard to find
6 Devoport	6 "The Lion of God"	6 Liking	6 Unhinking
7 Certain work period	7 English city	7 Sager the singer	7 Money in the pot
8 Certain pain	8 Inner parts of coat: abbr.	8 Scottish child	8 Ruby or Sander
9 Club payment	9 Anglo-Saxon letter	9 Inner parts of coat: abbr.	9 Jump on one foot
10 Hollow ringing sound	10 Switch words	10 Statute attachment	10 Produced locally
11 Arkansas resort	11 Carle	11 Hard to find	
12 Off	12 Carle	12 Unhinking	
13 Street group	13 Carle	13 Money in the pot	
14 Carlo	14 Carle	14 Jump on one foot	
15 Stove	15 Carle	15 Produced locally	
16 Lovers to dis-	16 Plays a ukulele	16 Relative of a ranch	
17 Person	17 Plan for landscaping	17 Raw minerals	
18 Give a new	18 Share event	17 Herb of the lily family	
19 Change to	19 Radiant	19 Conifers	
20 Animal shelter	20 Golden	20 Wheat or rye	
21 In a bed way	21 Golden	21 Excessively	
22 Swiss canton	22 Golden	22 Excessively	
23 State of being a parent	23 Golden	22 Excessively	
24 Employ	23 Golden	22 Excessively	
25 Master	24 Certain pain	23 Golden	
26 Probocha	24 Club payment	24 Golden	
27 Because of that	25 Hollow ringing sound	24 Golden	
28 Unlucky in law	26 Arkansas resort	24 Golden	
29 Allments	27 Off	24 Golden	
30 Distinguishes in thought	28 Street group	24 Golden	
31 Make lace	29 Carlo	24 Golden	
32 Colombia's capital	30 Stove	24 Golden	
33 "— say, not."	31 Lovers to dis-	24 Golden	

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettelson



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Cool and calculating mathematician figures that a bitter cold frost made his digits grow somewhat number.
2. Too many beautiful delicious food delicacies may cause "didi belly".
3. Pumpkin pie and wud plan alien please little kids.
4. High-bred woman's little howl was a low-bred mangrel.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ABB CRD ERCAFOAO CGIR DGO SHURCJR.
OT ABBK FIREFGARK JGRHE BRU
"SHTOO."
—By E.L. Livingston
2. PRAM SMOTRIP UNIK HOBO BN UMYOARKEYI
SES WORK, "R PEYWW RMM SEB HT LEPTT
LOLT RIBN HT LOLT LEPTT."
—By Robb Dew
3. FUJLQ DUSZP DUYZF FYAM JUZIAP YB
IQSAMUPBL BPFML
—By Earl Ireland
4. X YTR YEALF MING VITBU SCOTER IFUTMB
MALE, SKHYIEBSC VIXNGH IF.
—By Norton Klander



© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved.